The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3093. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

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REBEL MOVEMENTS IN NEW-MEXICO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The arrest of BUTLER, READ and others, in Philadelphia, is only the first manifestation of a purpose which the Government has long entertained, but which has been delayed with a view of obtaining accumulative evidence. For some time past the Government has been satisfied that the rebels were receiving aid, comfort and advice from prominent men at the North, who all the while professed to be warmly in sympathy with the United States. Though there was positive information of this, the parties implicated were not arrested, because the Government desired to know the full extent of the treachery, and to have evidence of all its manifestations. By keeping a strict surveillance over the correspondence, supposed by the parties to be passing directly to the hands of the rebels to whom the letters were addressed, the authorities have ascertained all that it was desirable to know. While it damns a few beyond recall, it affords also satisfactory testimony that the defection of Northern men is much less than expected, and that a small number of prominent leaders being placed in confinement, the disaffection will be healed. When all the arrests are made, the public will be surprised at some men appearing as traitors, and still more surprised that they should have committed to paper the evidence of their own guilt.

STAID UP ALL NIGHT.

You will hardly credit that many of the rebel residents of Washington remained up all last night, waiting for the attack of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD. Such was the fact, and they were very much disappointed this morning at the non-appearance of those gentlemen on the opposite side.

MORE REBEL PRISONERS.

Lieut. TOMPKINS, with a troop of cavalry, left this city on Sunday evening, and returned this morning, after a scout down the river on the Maryland shore of the Potomac. When the Lieutenant returned, he added thirteen to the assortment of rebels we had before at the jail.

GOING TO EUROPE.

Capt. ALEXANDER H. SCHULTZ sails from New-York to-morrow for Europe. He is intrusted with an important mission to the posts of England and France, and will be absent for two months.

GONE TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. THOS. A. SCOTT, the Assistant Secretary of War, left Washington this afternoon on a brief visit to Pennsylvania.

FOR THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *Baltimore* left the Navy-yard last night for the river below. She took with her two hundred Marines, under command of Major REYNOLDS, and four cutters, each mounted with one 12-pound howitzer and manned by fifteen sailors. The cutters, with their crews and the Marines, are to be left with the fleet at Aquia Creek.

A GOVERNMENT STORE-HOUSE.

The Government is having a large store-house constructed on the western side of the track, near the dépôt. It is to be used for the storage of all kinds of Government freight.

GREAT NUMBERS OF TROOPS.

Preparations are being made for the reception of immense bodies of troops this and the coming week.

FALSE REPORT.

It was currently reported in Baltimore, yesterday, and so published in the *Exchange* of this morning, that Capt. GRIFFIN'S Company of the Fifth Artillery, who did such effective service at Bull Run, had deserted and gone over to the rebels. It is needless to say that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement. GRIFFIN'S Battery is stationed in this city, under command of the Provost Marshal, and no more loyal officers or men are to be found in the service.

COL. MILES' CASE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. MILES, which has been sitting for several days at Alexandria, adjourned on Monday to the 15th of Sept. In the meantime, Col. MILES has been granted a furlough to go where he pleases, and it is probable he will visit the sea side for his health. The testimony in his defence will be heard on the reassembling of the Court.

RELEASED.

Of the Seventy-ninth who were in custody in the guard-house, mostly on charge of mutiny, yesterday, twenty-eight were released, it being satisfactorily shown that there was no ground of suspecting them of being guilty of the charge. Forty-four now remain in custody.

GEN. ANDERSON.

Brig.-Gen. ANDERSON leaves for his department in a day or two. Only Capt. GREEN, as Assistant Adjutant-General, as yet has been appointed on his staff. Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, GEORGE W. THOMAS and H. A. BURNSIDE will hold commands under him.

REFUSED TO TAKE THE OATH.

The refusal of Mayor BERRET, of this city, to take the oath of fealty yesterday, as one of the Board of Police Commissioners, has awakened some anxiety among the Union residents. He is a man who would strictly regard such an obligation, and hence his refusal is construed as evidencing more of secession sentiment than the Mayor has heretofore been supposed to entertain.

DECLINED.

GEORGE W. PECK, editor of the Auburn *Advertiser*, has declined the appointment of Consul to Porto Rico. Aspirants for the vacancy must speak quick.

Senator WILSON, from Massachusetts, returned to Washington to-day.

TROOPS FROM INDIANA.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, who is in this city, assures the Government that he will have seventeen additional regiments in the field within six weeks.

Pennsylvania has put six thousand five hundred men *en route* for the various Armies since the receipt of Secretary CAMERON'S order on Sunday last.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

WM. GIFFORD WEST, late of the United States Navy and attached to the Coast Survey, committed suicide at the National Hotel in this city, this morning. The deceased was a son of Capt. WEST, of New-Rochelle. He went to the theatre last night, with a friend named CROWLEY, with whom he returned to the hotel, and took a glass. CROWLEY proposed to go and have some supper, but WEST declined, at the same time inviting CROWLEY to go up and sleep with him. CROWLEY went to supper, and WEST went to his room. He must have occupied some time writing letters, five or six being found on his table addressed to various persons. One to Prof. BACHE, requested that gentleman to forward the others, in one letter, to Mr. CROWLEY. He says: "Adieu, dear friend—pray for me. I die broken-hearted." The deceased must have prepared deliberately for death. He had dressed his hair, whiskers and moustache with great care, and had put on clean linen after he had completed writing his letter. He had also tied a lock of his wife's hair around his neck. When found he was stretched at length on the bed, lying on his back, with his hands clasping a portrait of his wife. He had taken a large quantity of laudanum—no less than four empty half-ounce vials being found in his room. He must have died after 9 o'clock, as he was heard to groan about that time, by those occupying the adjoining room. His acquaintances here cannot account for the act.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBELS.

Three deserters from the rebels are now in the guard-house. Their names are AMANDUS VAN HOUCHE, a Swede; JAMES ROGERS, an Englishman, and ANDREW PETERSON, a Belgian. They are all seamen, and arrived in New-Orleans before the blockade, in American vessels. They were pressed into the rebel service, and were privates in the notorious Polish Regiment. While on their way to Virginia, they designedly left the train, and traveled two days on foot to Bristol, Tennessee, and on representing that they had been accidentally left behind, they were forwarded to Richmond on the Express train, and arrived there in advance of their regiment. Without any difficulty they made their way out of Richmond, and they followed the Railroad track to Fredericksburgh. Thence they walked to near Aquia Creek, and deflecting to the Potomac, they stole a boat and rowed up to six miles below Fort Washington, where they hailed a schooner going to Alexandria, and were taken on board. They proceeded to Gen. FRANKLIN'S Head-quarters, and this morning were sent to the city. They state that there are from eight to ten regiments at Richmond, but only one at Fredericksburgh, though there is a large camp at a distance back of the city. They state that the fare of the rebel soldiers is very hard, that no pay is given them, and that great dissatisfaction exists. The men were dressed in their seamen's clothes, they never having had any other uniform. They are unable to state anything as to any fortifications at Richmond and Fredericksburgh, further than that they saw none.

Letters from Manassas to parties in the city state that reinforcements have been received at that point from South Carolina and Georgia. The latter State had sent the greatest number, to replace the regiments which were so badly cut up at Bull Run.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

The following dispatch, regarding the Fourth Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, has been sent to Lieut. HAYNER, in charge of the recruiting service:

HEAD-QUARTERS DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 38.—Special Order, No. 38, of this date, from these Head-quarters, directing Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, of the Second Fire Zouaves, New-York Volunteers, to proceed to Camp Scott, Staten Island, New-York Harbor, and conduct to this city seven companies of that regiment, is hereby revoked.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The following order was to-day issued from the Adjutant-General's Office:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1861.

Officers, who have not been mustered into the service, have power to enroll men, but are not competent to muster them under the provisions of General Orders No. 58, current series, from the War Department. In this case the muster must be made by the same officer, either volunteer or regular, already in the service, and the oath must be administered by a civil officer, or an officer of the regular Army, preferably the latter.

In mustering companies, the original muster in rolls will be retained at the company rendezvous, upon which the names of the members will be enrolled as they present themselves. As they are mustered, they will be sent to the commanding officers of the camps of rendezvous, with a descriptive list, stating name, date of enrollment and muster, the officer by whom mustered, the company and regiment to which they belong, and whether they have or have not taken the oath of allegiance presented for those entering the service, and such other information as may be necessary or useful in the case.

Necessary subsistence will be procured upon returns signed by the mustering officer.

When one-half of a company has been mustered into the service, the first lieutenant thereof can be mustered in, and when the organization of the company is completed, the captain and second lieutenant can be so mustered.

When the men of a company have been mustered by more than one officer, the fact must be stated on the muster-roll opposite their names by whom mustered, which rolls must be signed by each officer.

Field and Staff Officers can be mustered into the service upon the completion of the organization of regiments or companies, as follows:

Colonel—the entire regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel—four companies.
Major—six companies.
Chaplain, Surgeon, Adjutant, Quartermaster and Assistant-Surgeon—the entire regiment.

The cost of transportation of troops from the place of muster to the place of rendezvous will be paid for as directed in General Orders No. 58, current series from this office, from the appropriation for collecting, drilling and organizing the volunteers.

Quartermasters at the camp of rendezvous will make requisitions upon the Adjutant-General for the funds necessary for this purpose.

All officers charged with disbursements of funds appropriated, under the act mentioned, will forward to this office a monthly summary, statements and accounts current with vouchers, in the manner prescribed for the general recruiting service.

As much is said about the attitude of European Powers threatening the blockade, after special inquiry at the State Department, there is authority for saying that in the instance when the *Niagara* was off the station of Charleston for twenty-four hours, Lord LYONS brought the subject to the notice of the United States Government. With that exception, which happened twelve weeks ago, no foreign Government has expressed a word of discontent to this Government concerning the blockade. On the contrary, it is universally respected by foreign Governments, although some of their subjects are very active endeavoring to evade the blockade, and very clamorous against it.

It is considered that the most effective means of checking the designs of the enemy in Washington, is to have a military force adequate for all possible contingencies. This is soon to be supplied. The earnest measures of the Administration to this end have already produced here the most happy effect and afford reassurance of the safety of the Capital depending on the patriotic responses of the North.

The gun-boats building in Maine are to be named *Katahdin*, *Aroostock*, *Penobscot* and *Kineo*. Those in Massachusetts—*Marblehead*, *Sagamore*, *Chocura* and *Huron*. In Connecticut—*Owasco*, *Kenawhat* and *Cayuga*. In New-York—*Unadilla*, *Ottawa*, *Pembina*, *Seneca*, *Chippewa* and *Winona*. In Pennsylvania—*Itasca*, *Scioto* and *Wissahiccon*. In Delaware—*Jahoma*. At Baltimore—*Pinola*.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., who have two steamers running between New-York and Key West and Havana, have proposed to subsist one officer and 15 men on board each vessel, to be furnished with the proper armament, and clothed with authority to capture privateers. The Secretary of the Navy has acceded to the proposition.

The engineer appointed to examine vessels on the Western waters, with a view to their purchase for Government uses, has just returned and made his report to the Navy Department.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will leave New-York on the 23d with fresh supplies and provisions to the vessels now performing blockading service. She will also take the letters to them, previously sent to the Naval Lyceum, at Brooklyn, for that purpose. It is ascertained at the Navy Department that good classes of men are offering at New-York and Bostoe to command the purchased vessels authorized to be added to the service. They are undergoing examination.

The inlets of North Carolina, it is suspected, are not the only ones on the Southern coast to be obstructed by the sinking of old hulks filled with stones. Those who imagine that the Navy Department is not vigorously at work will have occasion to change their opinion, as vast results will be soon apparent.

F. G. WEST, who registered himself as attached to the Navy, from New-York, committed suicide to-day by taking laudanum. He was employed in the Coast Survey.

Senator WILSON has received authority to raise a regiment in Massachusetts, with a battery of flying artillery attached, and will leave Washington immediately to organize it.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

RUMORS OF AN INTENDED ATTACK BY THE REBELS—GEN. McCLELLAN'S PLANS—THE NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 18.

The Capital is filled with rumors of an attack by the enemy upon our lines, with the view to a demonstration upon the city itself. Rumor, here, is always the first source of general knowledge at any time, and, in the ratio of the intensity of public feeling growing out of the city being close to the seat of war, and it being a point the possession of which is of value to one or the other of the contending parties, does the wildness of Rumor's proportions increase. As the military councils are coy in speaking of their movements, the correspondent is only able, with all his industry, to learn homœopathic facts upon which to base allopathic conclusions; and I am led to conclude, from the result of inquiry, that what everybody says has some foundation in truth. Delays to the rebels are dangerous. What they would most prefer is another movement against them by the Government forces. But the plan of the campaign under Gen. McCLELLAN'S command has been changed, and, to reinaugurate offensive operations, the artillery arm of the service is being vastly strengthened, and, until everything is complete, no movement on our part will be commenced; while, in the meantime, the greatest activity in preparation is prevailing, with renewed spirit, now that the moneyed interests of the nation have so promptly responded to the call for means, the rebel troops are more and more demoralized. Though there may be a unity of feeling in their ranks, as regards the character of the war, yet there is a point of self-sacrifice beyond which even a homogeneous Army will not go. Until recently there is no pretence that the rebel soldiers have been paid, and statements were that the greatest dissatisfaction existed among them. From several sources I learn that recently the troops at Manassas were paid some money—how much I cannot say. Letters from rebel officers to their friends in Washington represent money as abundant in the rebel camps. This, however, is improbable. But a gentleman who was at Manassas, and escaped recently, states that nearly every soldier had from three to five dollars in specie. The truth probably would not sustain any more favorable state of facts to the rebel finances than that a few dollars had, under the most urgent necessity, been given to each soldier, as a sop to prevent the utter dissolution of the Army. That the rebel soldiers are rapidly becoming shoeless, is the testimony alike of private correspondence received here, and of returned prisoners and deserters from the rebel ranks. Hence, each day's delay makes the rebel cause more desperate, while it only increases the efficiency and numbers of our own troops.

The talk is, that the attack, if made, will be at or below Alexandria—perhaps a feint against that point, while the real movement will be by the main body crossing the Potomac below, and then marching north upon the city. Letters from Manassas speak of an attack in or about Baltimore, at the same time to interfere with the movement of our troops. I have no doubt of the existence of some such plan, but I apprehend that the reconnoissances which the rebels make will satisfy them that to attempt an attack will be quite as fatal as to await our movements.

The consolidation of the Departments of Northeastern Virginia and Washington under Gen. McCLELLAN, deprived Gen. MANSFIELD of his command. Hence the issuing of passes was transferred to the office of Gen. PORTER, the Provost Marshal. His aide, Lieut. BAGBY, has assigned to him the onerous duties which Capt. DRAKE DEKAY has so long and so well performed. Capt. DEKAY'S colossal signature is no longer of service in passing visitors and others beyond our lines on this side and across the bridge into our camps on the other. His passes are treasured up as mementoes of the war, and as such they possess a marketable value in cash. I inclose with this a sample that you may see to what terrific length chirography may be carried. U.

THE NEW ORDER FOR RECEIVING VOLUNTEERS—ITS PURPOSE AND EFFECT—UNITY OF ACTION—INDIVIDUALITY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—UNLIMITED RESOURCES OF THE NEW COMMANDERS—WHAT IS GIVEN THEM AND WHAT IS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

The order issued yesterday from the War Department, and the substance of which I telegraphed to the TIMES, will naturally attract the attention of the public, as indicating, perhaps, some fears on the part of the Government that the power at its disposal is inadequate to the demands or immediate wants of the service. But to military men, and those familiar with the routine of enlistment, it will be hailed as the precursor of the coming reign of common sense and practical knowledge.

The new order forbodes no trouble, and is the cause of no alarm, except to the rumor-magnifiers of the Washington hotels. In reality, it says that the Government hereafter ignores the formulas, cuts through coils of red tape, and, discarding State organizations and State circumlocution, comes face to face with the volunteer, and gives him immediately that sustenance and support which his patriotism deserves. It says to the volunteer that from the day of his enlistment, he shall be the child of the Government, and fed, clothed and armed at its expense. That without waiting for the completion of a regiment, or even of a company, he shall be fully equipped for the field, and afforded opportunity for instruction.

Another good effect of this order will be that it leaves officers at liberty to drill and perfect their men, and does not force a Captain to neglect that essential for the purpose of securing a place in a regiment. Any man in whom eighty or a hundred men have confidence that he is competent to lead them, may at once take up his line of march—without waiting for the inspections of militia staff officers, the details of Commissaries, or the stealings of Quartermasters. Indeed, he can come to Washington with his company without so much as the sanction of His Excellency the Governor, and without even paying tribute to any go-between.

It is in the desire to lop off at a single blow the intermeddling army of jobbers, that have stood between the Government and the patriotism of the people that has induced this general order, and not any immediate fear of the willingness or ability of the people to sustain the National honor. There has never been any lack of numbers, for more have applied than have been accepted; but there has, from the beginning, been a barrier of forms and ceremonies that seemed insurmountable, and which was insurmountable by the great mass of those who earnestly desired to serve the country in its hour of peril. With one blow the President has swept away these obstructions, and made the approach to the field of honor and of glory open and free to all.

This is, however, but one of the great innovations which the President has made. He is daily growing up to the altitude of his position, and with every hour learns more and more to comprehend his duties and his responsibilities. He is learning, and learning fast, that place and power involves responsibility,—that power is given him to be exercised by himself; and that as he is responsible so he must direct. Gradually he is comprehending that a Cabinet should execute what its head directs, and not direct what its head should execute.

Another fact, and one which will give courage to the nation. We are to have no more of dull, dreary routine. The destinies of the Army are to be put in the hands of those who have the youth, the energy, the competence to command men, and the genius to win victories—of men who have incentives to action, and who will be left untrammeled by the exploded theories of a past century. We are to have no more of the "rules, science and strategy" that doled out but forty-nine pieces of artillery, ill-served with ammunition, to the Army that was to encounter the hidden batteries of Bull Run—while it left an arsenal at Washington filled with cannon, and a yard piled with projectiles. We are to have no more of the tactics of 1812, but a campaign of 1861—an Army which in its strength typifies the nation, supplied with the weapons and munitions which practice and common sense teach us are essentials to success. This, too, has President LINCOLN determined. And he has done more. He has told McCLELLAN, and FREMONT, and BANKS, and ANDERSON, and all others in whom he has vested command, that they shall be judged by their fruits—that neither President nor Cabinet, nor superior rank shall reap the fruits of their labors. He has pledged himself to stand as a barrier to shield them from the jealousies of those over them, and he will. He has also pledged them that they shall have what is essential to success—to the extent of the resources of the country—and I know he is laboring faithfully to fulfill that pledge. LEO.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

UNITED STATES TROOPS SURRENDERED TO THE TEXANS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, Aug. 19.

The Santa Fé mail and Canon City Express arrived here last evening, three days ahead of time, bringing dates from Santa Fé to the 5th inst., and Canon City to the 9th inst.

A report reached Sante Fé two days before the mail left, that Major LYND, of the Seventh Infantry, United States Army, in command of about 500 Nationals, surrendered to the Texas troops, 3,000 in number, without firing a shot. Maj. LYND abandoned Fort Fillmore on the 26th ult., and marched toward Fort Staunton, 18 miles from Fort Fillmore. He surrendered his whole command to the Texas troops.

It is believed in Santa Fé that the Texans have also taken the stock and coaches belonging to the Santa Fé and El Paso Mail Company, as their coach failed to arrive in Santa Fé.

On the 3d inst. an engagement took place at Mesilla, between a body of National troops and 700 Confederates, under command of Capt. BAYLOR. Capt. McNIELY and Lieut. BROOKS of the National Army were wounded in the engagement. Twelve of the Confederates were killed. Night put an end to the engagement.

The Texans were remaining in Mesilla and the National forces going to Fort Fillmore, about 100 miles distant. Considerable fears were entertained for the safety of Fort Union, and the commanding officer of that point was having it fortified and intrenched.

Col. LOVING, formerly of the United States Army, is said to be in command of a body of Texas Rangers.

The weather on the plains was very warm, and buffalo were in abundance in many places. The mail party found it difficult to get through the large herds, which covered the woods and plains.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Information has reached here that Warsaw, Bolivar and Ocalo, points in the Southwest, have been occupied by portions of the army of Gen. PRICE.

Information has also been received that the Secessionists, under Col. STAPLES, have gathered in considerable force in Pettis and Johnson Counties, and have taken military possession of Warrensburgh, Johnson Georgetown and Sedlia, in Pettis County.

Squads and companies of men are constantly leaving the northern Counties, and pushing southward to join the State forces.

Much excitement exists among the people west of here, and many of them are leaving their homes.

It is stated that Col. STAPLES can concentrate a force of three thousand men, and will coöperate in a movement upon this city. Should one be determined upon we have about thirty-five hundred troops here now, which force, doubtless, will be considerably augmented in a few days.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. PRICE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The following proclamation, issued at Springfield, has been received here:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Army under my command has been organized under the laws of the State, for the protection of your homes and firesides, and for the maintenance of the rights, dignity and honor of Missouri. It is kept in the field for these purposes alone, and to aid in accomplishing them, our gallant Southern brethren have come into our State with these. We have just achieved a glorious victory over the foe and scattered far and wide the appointed Army which the usurper at Washington has been more than six months gathering for your subjugation and enslavement. This victory frees a large portion of the State from the power of the invaders, and restores it to the protection of its army. It consequently becomes my duty to assure you that it is my firm determination to protect every peaceable and law-abiding citizen in the full enjoyment of all his rights, whatever may have been his sympathies in the present unhappy struggle, if he has not taken an active part in the cruel warfare which has been waged against the good people of this State by the ruthless enemies whom we had just defeated. I therefore invite all good citizens to return to their homes and the practice of their ordinary avocations, with the full assurance that they, their families, their homes and their property shall be carefully protected.

I, at the same time, warn all evil-disposed persons who may support the usurpations of any one claiming to be provisional or temporary Governor of Missouri, or who shall in any other way give aid or comfort to the enemy, that they will be held as enemies, and treated accordingly.

(Signed) STERLING PRICE,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding, Missouri State Guard.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGES OF THE REBELS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, August 20.

A train arrived here this morning from Syracuse, having on board twenty-five passengers and two hundred and fifty United States soldiers. When the train was near Lookout Station, about thirty shots were fired into it from behind a wood pile and bush skirting the road, killing one of the soldiers and wounding six others, one of them fatally. One Secessionist was killed. The train was stopped half a mile beyond the point where the attack was made, and two hundred soldiers put off and sent in pursuit of the miscreants.

Guerilla parties are scouring the counties west of here, seizing property and arresting prominent citizens.

BRISK SKIRMISHING IN MISSOURI.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

A battle took place last night at 12 o'clock at Charleston, between the National forces, about 250 strong, consisting of the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, under command of Col. DOUGHERTY, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. RANSON, of the Eleventh Illinois Regiment. The rebel force was estimated at 600 to 700 men, and commanded by Col. HUNTER, of JEFF THOMPSON'S army.

The National force was victorious, completely routing the rebels, killing 40, and taking 17 prisoners.

The loss on our side was one killed, viz.: WM P. SHARP, of Company A.

Among the wounded are Col. DOUGHERTY, slightly; Lieut.-Col. RANSON, shot in the shoulder, not serious; Capt. JOHNSON, Company A, shot in the leg; GEORGE A. PERRY, slightly wounded in the arm. The wounded are all doing well.

Capt. HALEMAN, with 50 mounted men, left Bird's Point at about 6 o'clock last evening for Charleston, to join the forces under Col. DOUGHERTY, but failed to form a junction with them. They met a party of rebels about 100 strong and gave them battle, killing two and taking 33 prisoners, and also captured 35 horses, without the loss of a man.

TOWN OF COMMERCE RETAKEN.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The town of Commerce, Missouri, 40 miles above Cairo, which was taken, and a battery planted by the Secessionists, was retaken last night by 500 troops sent down from Cape Garardeau, by order of Gen. FREMONT. The rebels made no stand, but retreated, with their battery, on the approach of our troops. Their force was about 150 infantry and the same number of cavalry.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A WEEK OF EXCITEMENTS—THE LATE BATTLE, AND THE REASON WHY IT WAS FOUGHT—GEN. SIEGEL'S SAFETY—ANOTHER MILITARY MOVEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

This has been a week of excitements! Troops have been pouring in and departing every day and night in countless numbers, and the restless activity displayed in the head-quarters of Gen. FREMONT creates astonishment and admiration. His is, indeed, a mind of the highest order, eminently adapted both to organize and act. His energy has saved Missouri at a time when fifty thousand rebels, led by PILLOW in the East and McCULLOUGH in the West, threatened the State with certain destruction. A week ago, as your readers know, Gen. LYON was encamped at Springfield with but seven thousand men, and a great part of them three months' volunteers, whose term of service had already expired, or was about to expire in a few days. At a distance of scarcely fifteen miles from his camp, McCULLOUGH was watching his movements with a well-organized army of twenty-two thousand; and awaited the favorable opportunity for surrounding our forces and cutting off their communication with Rolla and St. Louis. JEFF. THOMPSON and Gen. HARDEE, with part of PILLOW'S forces, could at any moment leave off threatening Cape Girardeau, and marching upon Rolla, accomplish the same result. LYON'S small Army would then be crushed, and the road to Jefferson City opened to the enemy. It was very important for LYON to hold Springfield, but with his little Army this was impossible. He sent off dispatch after dispatch to Washington, imploring reinforcements, but in vain. Mr. CAMERON positively refused. Driven to despair by the prospect of a shameful retreat, evacuating Springfield and abandoning all the many true and noble-hearted Union men of that section of the country, who had rendered him so many important services and were willing to shed their last drop of blood at his side, to the fury of an exasperated enemy, he resolved to make one last, grand, desperate effort to redeem a position rendered untenable by the refusal of the Government to send him assistance. It was the resolve of despair, but it resulted in imperishable glory. And though his own life and the lives of over four hundred of his soldiers paid the price of the victory, it was not too dearly achieved, when the disgrace is considered. A retreat without a victory would have brought upon our arms. We have as yet no reliable details of the battle—a rough outline of which was sent by the telegraph. It is enough to know that all our troops fought like heroes—the Missourians, those from Kansas, and the brave fellows from Iowa. Not more than fifty-five hundred of our forces were engaged in the conflict, while the enemy's numbered twenty-two thousand. Our loss is, as near as can be estimated, four hundred and forty; how many were killed on the other side, it is impossible to say. But we won the victory; and a far greater victory yet was won by our retreat. The greatest anxiety prevailed in our city when the news came that Gen. SIEGEL intended to retreat upon Rolla. No one fancied it possible. How retreat in the face of a foe so superior to our forces in number, over a distance of some eighty miles, with all the immense amount of baggage, ammunition, cannons, &c.? Most of the transportation wagons had to be emptied to make room for the wounded. When Gen. SIEGEL decided to leave Springfield, a large number of the inhabitants of that place shut up their houses and stores, packed together a few necessary things and valuables, and followed the train, extending over five miles along the road to Rolla. Every farm-house and village they passed increased the number of the fugitives. And yet, the enemy had received so severe a blow in the battle on the previous day that a pursuit was not thought of, and Gen. SIEGEL reached Rolla on Wednesday in perfect safety. Gen. LYON'S body was carefully put in a metallic coffin and brought along. This evening's train will probably bring the fallen hero's corpse to St. Louis, where he will receive a funeral such as this city has never yet seen. The day after the news of the battle became public here, Gen. FREMONT proclaimed the long looked for martial law. The Chief of Police, BROWNLEE, was immediately arrested, and is now held in close confinement at the Arsenal. He was known to be a violent Secessionist, but Gov. GAMBLE had not the courage to discharge him. Major McKINSTRY has been appointed Provost-Marshal. The orders issued by him are very mild. Carrying concealed weapons is prohibited on the severest penalties; likewise the selling or giving away of arms, without an order of the Marshal. In all other respects affairs remain as they have been, and the law is still administered by the Governments, and executed by the Police. The three rabid secession sheets, mentioned in my last, have been suppressed, to the great disgust of the newsboys. All this has passed off so quietly, that nobody became aware of it, until the facts were published in the papers. Great vigilance is exercised in arresting well-known Secessionists; but it is all done in a quiet and secret manner, so that we have not had even the slightest disturbance. Truly admirable is the zeal displayed by our citizens, since the first report of the battle was published. All rush to arms, for everyone now feels the danger, and wishes to be prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible. The critical position of St. Louis is fully appreciated by our citizens, but the determination exists to defend it to the last man. The Home Guards have all been called in, and as their three months' term has now expired, Gen. FREMONT has given orders for a reorganization of the whole corps. This was absolutely necessary, and was resolved upon in an interview held by the General with the Colonels of the five Home Guard regiments of our city. The new organization comprises five regiments of infantry, *with a reserve of two companies to each*, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of light artillery. This addition of a small force of cavalry and artillery is a no less important and judicious alteration of the original plan, than the two companies of reserve to each regiment, which will make it far safer to spare the regiments for service in the interior. The reserve companies are only to do service when the other companies are on duty in the interior. They will not be obliged to do guard duty, and their hours of drill will be made to conform to their private and public position. Each company will elect its company officers, and these their field officers, and the Colonels will elect a Brigadier. The names of all the officers will be submitted to the General commanding for approval, and if any officers are wanting the Department will supply the deficiency. Each regiment will have a company of sharp-shooters, for which the best marksmen, and a company of pioneers, for which the best mechanics, will be selected. The reorganization will soon be completed, and then the Home Guards will again have an occasion to signalize their devotion to their "new fatherland." Gen. SIEGEL'S career of daring and heroism has so worked upon the feelings of the Germans throughout the country that it is proposed to form an entire German *Brigade* under his command. The Turners of this city have issued a call to all the Turners in the Union to send on recruits for a Turner regiment, to form a part of SIEGEL'S Brigade; the Fremont Regiment of Germans in New-York is also expected to join. A Swiss regiment now forming in our city is rapidly filling up for the same purpose, and large numbers of Germans from Iowa and Illinois are constantly arriving to enlist under SIEGEL'S name. A German regiment, now forming in Buffalo, and another one from Cincinnati, will probably tender their services shortly; indeed, the enthusiasm has spread all the way to California, where the Germans of 1848 have heard with delight of the battle of Carthage, and the hero of it, their old leader, FRANZ SIEGEL. In the meanwhile, Gen. FREMONT has at last forced the War Department to grant his demand for more regiments, and all the available forces of Illinois and Indiana are under orders to report to Gen. FREMONT at the earliest moment. Illinois troops have been pouring in all the past week, and after having been armed at the Arsenal, were so speedily ordered to the several points in the State most exposed to danger. These are Pilot Knob, the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and Rolla, the terminus of the Pacific Railroad. Pilot Knob is situated in a deep, narrow valley, running north and south, and guarded at the entrance by a battery of four large Columbiads and a few smaller pieces of cannon. The little valley contains two other little villages, Ironton and Arcadia, each situated a few miles from the other. The roads leading to these places are bad, and considered impassable for artillery. Our forces in these three little places amount to six thousand men, as follows:

Ninth Missouri Volunteers, Col. Frederics.
Sixth Missouri Volunteers, Col. Bland.
First Nebraska Volunteers, Col. Thayer.
Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, Col. Grant.
Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Hecker.
Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Coler.

Col. GRANT has chief command. Gen. HARDEE is in the vicinity, with a force variously estimated at from five to ten thousand men, and an engagement is daily expected. The position of our troops is, however, an excellent one, and Gen. HARDEE will find it a hard task to drive them out of it. Should he succeed, St. Louis is directly threatened, and we must prepare for a hot defence. In anticipation of the worst, ten steamboats, out of employment in consequence of the stopping of all navigation, and lying at the lower wharf, below the Arsenal, were yesterday taken in tow by the Government fleet, and taken to the levee above the Arsenal, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

WHY THE PROCLAMATION WAS ISSUED.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

Nothing could have been more timely and appropriate than the order issued by the Secretary of War, on the suggestion of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, to assemble at this point all the regiments now in the field, and all the skeletons of regiments now in the United States named. [illegible] Compliment on the part of the people among whom they were quartered. In the regular service a small as well as a large number of recruits can be sent forward according to the Army regulations. General McCLELLAN has adopted in fact the same principle in regard to those who have volunteered for the war. He must not be misunderstood by this act to indicate that he regards Washington as in present peril. *Nothing could be further from the truth.* So active, so secure, and so extensive have been his defensive preparations in this quarter, as to leave no doubt that he will be able to repel any attack, come from whatever point it may. The Confederates recognize in him a sagacious and experienced military General, and they know that with DIX at Baltimore, and BANKS on the upper Potomac, they have no match for JOHNSTON and LEE. That they are maneuvring to break our lines, is undoubtedly true, and, in order to effect this, they will resort to every expedient known to military science. While menacing one quarter, they easily may intend to attack another. Relying upon the disloyalty of the population of Maryland, they hope to penetrate that State between BANKS' column and the main body of McCLELLAN'S Army; but in the execution of such a design, the effective vigilance of our troops upon the north bank of the Potomac from Fort Washington to Harper's Ferry, promises for the rebels a disastrous defeat. No better opportunity for preparing our raw troops for the exigencies of a battle could be desired than those furnished at and near this point. We have a number of officers of the regular Army ready to take out of the hands of the militia Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels the duty of moulding our forces for the campaign; and when the regiments full or only partly filled, as the case may be, reach Washington, Gen. McCLELLAN may find it necessary to dispense with certain of the commanders who may have looked forward to lead their men, on the ground that they are incompetent for the task.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

AFTER THE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

ROLLA, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

All is military parade and bustle here at present. Two Illinois regiments—the Fourteenth, under Col. PALMER, and the Fifteenth, under Col. TURNER,—arrived yesterday afternoon. They marched to-day for their camp, about four and a half miles west, to Pantsell's Spring, at the junction of the Little Piney and Big Beaver, where excellent water is found.

A paymaster arrived this morning, and a car has been occupied during the day as his Head-quarters. The soldiers have been perambulating the town since to get twenty-dollar gold pieces changed.

Of projected military movements, having this point as a basis of operations, I know but little, and would say still less. Working parties are grubbing up trees by the roots, between the two camps on the summit, for a new parade ground. Several wells are being sunk; one in Col. WYMAN'S camp has already been drilled to the depth of forty feet, through the solid lime rock.

Wagons containing families of Union men, packed with what little they could bring along, are constantly coming in. The greatest consternation prevailed at Springfield previous to the departure of the Army. No conveyances could be had for love or money, and many of the Union men were forced to leave their families. It is supposed that about half of the former population have deserted the place. The latest news from that village was brought in this morning by a Mr. INGRAHAM, a Union clerk in a secession store. He left on Monday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. Four regiments of rebel cavalry, under RAINS, arrived in town on Sunday noon. A secession flag was hoisted on the old Court-house amid the noisy demonstrations of rebel joy. They have not yet interfered with our wounded in the hospitals. It was proclaimed that none would be molested but the Home Guards, who were particularly subjected to their resentment.

They purchased everything in the stores, paying any price demanded—in Confederate scrip. They were particularly anxious to get hold of anything in the shape of shoes, as some of their regiments were entirely barefoot. There was a general jail delivery of the prisoners, and LIDAY, a vile Secessionist and one of the prisoners, was appointed jailor.

Our informant learns that MARTIN MCQUADE, of Springfield, was killed in the rebel ranks in the battle of the 10th, and that Col. JOHN A. FOSTER, of the same place, another Secessionist, was severely wounded in the thigh by a grape shot.

Mr. INGRAHAM and his party left Gen. SIEGEL Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, near Lebanon. He understood after he left SIEGEL'S Army that the latter would take the Union road, a route that would bring him into Rolla by the Jefferson road.

My informant undertook to get to the battle-field Sunday morning, but was turned back by the pickets a few miles from Springfield.

Capt. INDEST of Company A, Rifles, which acted as skirmishers under SIEGEL, arrived in town last evening, *en route* for St. Louis. The Captain was wounded in the upper part of his leg by an apparently small-sized bullet, which has not yet been extracted. He is on the way to town for surgical aid, and is burning to return and be in at the next fight. He suffers considerable annoyance from the wound. The Captain relates that SIEGEL'S force reached the rear of the secession camp about daybreak, in time to hear LYON'S first cannon, and they plunged forward, taking the enemy completely by surprise. They mowed down the rebels, driving them from their camp, and, what is almost incredible, had not suffered the loss of a man after a sharp fight, lasting half an hour. Subsequently SIEGEL'S cannon mowed down two columns of the enemy, piling them in heaps. The carnage was dreadful. Onward the Third and Fifth Regiment, with two or three pieces, continued to advance, driving the enemy on LYON. Unfortunately they were subjected to a murderous cross fire on the Springfield road, near a prairie, the enemy playing fifteen or twenty pieces with telling effect on us. A perfect hail of grape and shell was poured in upon us.

A shot from their cannon killed five of our artillery-men, and shattered one of our pieces. We were about an hour trying to push back the enemy, and, having driven them about a mile and a half from the point where we first opened our fire, concluded to retire. The Captain's skirmishers captured fifty prisoners, thirty horses, and loaded two wagons with rifles, all of which were safely brought off. The news of LYON'S fall, and the return of the force operating under him to Springfield, was not learned by SIEGEL'S men until the latter were on the road to the above place—showing how little is generally known during the heat of battle among the different corps of the operations of the other.

The manner in which Lieut.-Col. BRAGG was captured I have from a person who had it from the mouth of Lieut. BEVERLY, of Company D, Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers, who was one of LYON'S body guard. BRAGG rode up to twenty of the body guard, and mistaking them for Louisianians from their gray clothes, exclaimed, "What the ——— are you doing here? What regiment do you belong to?" He was answered, "Illinois volunteers." Discovering his mistake, he was in the act of wheeling his horse, when Mr. BRAGG was bagged by the Illinois boys as a penalty for his blunder.

Lieut. BEARDSLEY, who came through as bearer of dispatches, was surprised by a couple of mounted Secessionists beyond Lebanon, on Monday last. The men attacked the Lieutenant, one on each side of him; the latter drawing his revolver, it was struck from his hand; grasping his sword, it became entangled. He thereupon drew his other revolver from the pommel of his saddle, and shot one of the men, who, falling forward on his saddle, exclaimed, "I'm shot!" A shot from [illegible] across the Lieutenant's [illegible] whose [illegible] rode off, leaving the wounded man to [illegible] from the cross fire. Officer of the wounded man,

trenched them with my finger, and one just under my nose. I actually felt it as it brushed by me—the same shot wounded poor Lieut. ——, the Adjutant of the Third Regiment, who was a yard or two in rear of me, passing through the fleshy part of his thigh. It [illegible] in his leather sword-belt. [illegible] from his horse throughout the day.

[illegible] Alabama Regiment was cut to [illegible] pieces. We marched over the ground where they fell. We carried Colonel [illegible] wounded; I saw him on the field, and gave him water from my canteen. His wounds were afterwards dressed by one of the Surgeons of our battalion. The Black Horse Cavalry, of Virginia, New-Orleans Zouaves, the Fourth Alabama, and one or two regiments of Georgia and South Carolina, were also badly cut up. It is estimated that at least three thousand of the enemy were killed and wounded. I am unable to say how many on our side were lost; eight or nine hundred, many on our left, cover the whole. We lost fifteen killed in our battalion, and twenty-seven wounded or taken prisoners. Lieutenants D. and H., of the Third Infantry, were the only officers wounded; both were taken prisoners, and also Dr. ——. In fact, all the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. They were started to Washington in ambulances some time before we left the field, but were cut off or taken prisoners. Our battalion was the last to leave the field. Our entire Army of volunteers, for some reason I know not what, was panic-struck all of a sudden, and took to their heels, some of them not stopping until they reached Washington, and others not even then. At the close of the fight, our battalion held some four regiments, with a large force of cavalry, in check for some time, neither side being disposed to fire on the other, we thinking at first they were some of our own troops; but finding out to the contrary, we opened fire upon them, which they did not return for some time, when they opened a battery upon us, and got ocular proof how we should soon be outflanked by the infantry and cavalry, we retired in good order, covering the retreat of our Army. The enemy knew we were regulars, and although they had more than ten times our number, were not disposed to attack us. It is my opinion that we saved our Army from being cut to pieces. I think we had the best of the fight, notwithstanding the disgraceful retreat of our troops. It is reported that the enemy were 90,000 strong, nevertheless, I think we could have held our position had not the volunteers been panic stricken. The great fault is the want of proper officers to head them. In a great many cases the officers were the first to leave the field. Some regiments went into action with no officers at all. In fact there was very little organization in our Army that I could see. Every regiment fought on its own hook, no one regiment being supported by another. And to this fact I attribute our defeat, if it can be called one."

The writer, after expressing great confidence in Gen. McClellan, and the hope that the Army will soon be better organized, goes on to mention the deaths of several of the rebel officers, whom he had known in better times, and pays a high tribute to their courage and conduct:

"The South Carolina troops," he says, "fought like tigers, and, headed by Gen. Bonham, won the field. He rode in front of his troops, and led them to the fight, carrying the colors in his own hands. Our battalion was so situated when we were supporting a battery that I had full view of the battle-field. In fact, we were almost in the centre of the fight. Men and horses were shot down all around me. The scene was exciting and sublime, and at the same time most awful."

"This was altogether a political battle—fought by politicians. I hope they are satisfied, and will for the future permit Gen. Scott to exercise his own judgment with respect to military affairs. Otherwise, God only knows what will become of the Government and the Army."

THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

GEN. M'CUNN'S LETTER.

BRIGADE HEAD-QUARTERS,
Near Alexandria, Aug. 3, 1861.

To Col. Stewart, Commanding First Virginia Cavalry:

My Dear Sir: The bearer, Lieut. Jones, of the Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, will hand you this. My object in sending to you is this: Col. Cameron, a warm personal friend of mine, fell in the battle of Bull Run. His lady and family are in great distress about his body. May I not appeal to you as a soldier, asking you for the moment to throw away all ceremony, and allow the Colonel's Orderly, who was with him when he fell in the field, to search for the body of his lamented commander? I make thus free with you because your Lieut. Hanger and his men gave me a most generous description of your kindness of heart and your good soldierly qualities. I have the honor to remain, my dear Colonel, yours, most respectfully,

JOHN H. McCUNN, Commanding Brigade.

REPLY OF COL. STEWART.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Fairfax Court-house,
Sunday, Aug. 4, 1861.

Dear General: Your communication of yesterday was duly received under a flag of truce. As the subject matter of your letter belonged properly to higher authority, and had in fact already been the occasion of communications which have been referred to Gen. J. E. Johnson, Confederate States Army, my commander, I had no power to act, but felt bound to refer it to the General commanding the Confederate States forces, of which my command is part. His indorsement is as follows:

"Military usage has established the mode of communication between belligerents. Whenever the military authorities of the United States make such a request as that preferred, and in the manner established by military custom, it shall be complied with promptly. As there is an established mode of communication, none other consistently with the dignity of the position in which Gen. Johnston has been placed by the Confederate States can be agreed to."

I will add that Gen. McDowell, and also three citizens sent by the Secretary of War of the United States on a similar mission, have been informed to the same purport as above. I notice you address me as Colonel First Virginia Cavalry. The regiment I have the honor to command belongs to the army of the Confederate States. I thank you for the flattering terms of your appreciation, and need hardly give give utterance to the universal appreciation of the warm-hearted sons of your native land, of whom I have no doubt you are an honorable type. Allow me to add that our President has given me official assurance, and our gallant General is too well known to the authorities of the United States for them to doubt, that no effort to lessen the horrors of war, and to confine it to the strictest civilized usage, will be spared. Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STEWART,
Colonel First Cavalry C. S. A. Commanding.

To J. H. McCunn, Commanding brigade United States forces.

GEN. M'CUNN TO CAPT. JONES.

BRIGADE HEAD-QUARTERS.
Near Alexandria, Va., Aug. 13.

To Capt. Jones, First Virginia Cavalry:

Dear Sir: I am, perhaps, overstepping military custom and usages, in thus communicating with you. The holy mission in which I am engaged is my only apology. Col. Cameron was a warm personal friend of mine, fell in the battle of Bull Run. His lady and family are in great distress about his body. May I not appeal to you as a soldier, asking you for the moment to throw away all ceremony, and allow the Colonel's Orderly, who was with him when he fell in the field, to search for the body of his lamented commander? I make thus free with you because your Lieut. Hanger and his men gave me a most generous description of your kindness of heart and your good soldierly qualities. I have the honor to remain, my dear Colonel, yours, most respectfully,

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JOHN H. McCUNN.

The above letter was conveyed by Capt. Johnston of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, who returned the following letter to Gen. McCunn, and with it the correspondence ended:

CAPT. JOHNSTON TO GEN. M'CUNN.

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 14, 1861.

To Gen. McCunn—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to report that I delivered your letter, as required, to Capt. Jones; that Capt. Jones blindfolded me and took me to Fairfax Court-house, where I saw Col. Stewart, of the First Virginia Cavalry. Col. Stewart informed me that the likenesses and other things found on Col. Cameron's body were in the possession of one of his officers, now in Richmond; that the same would be at once obtained and forwarded to you and you alone, as Col. Stewart considered that he would not, under any circumstances, render any favor to the Secretary of War, or any other member of the Government. Capt. Jones further says that he has marked the spot where the remains of the lamented Col. Cameron are buried, and will remain till the time comes when they will be most willingly given up to his family. All of which I have the honor most respectfull to report.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,
Captain Co. K, Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

SICK AND WOUNDED REBELS.

A letter in the *South Carolinian*, dated Charlottesville, Virginia, Aug. 3, says:

"Charlottesville is a city of refuge. Upon a population of 2,000, with scarcely Government preparations for 200, some 1,300 cases of wounded and sick have been suddenly precipitated. Every house is a hospital, and from two to twenty are accommodated most kindly. The population has turned out most nobly in the work of benevolence, and made up for the deficient preparations of the Government. Several public hospitals have been opened, and further preparation is going on, but the citizens have responded to the call for accommodation with characteristic Virginia hospitality. The young and old have been all engaged, and the ladies are night and day untiring in their work of charity. They are worn down, and need nurses to assist them. Supplies are coming in from the South, but nurses are in the greatest demand. Two hundred and fifty wounds are to be dressed daily—many twice a day—and eight hundred cases of fever and measles have to be nursed. Typhoid fever is prevailing, and threatens alarmingly, but precautions are in progress to remove them from the hospitals and scatter them, so that the crowd may be diminished. The medical staff is not sufficient, and volunteer surgeons would be acceptable."

SICKNESS AMONG THE PRISONERS.

The Central cars yesterday brought down from the camps near Manassas 200 of our sick soldiers, most of whom are suffering with the measles, while some few are sick with bilious and other affections. Such a large addition to our sick list urgently requires another good hospital, which we hope will be selected and fitted up without the least delay.

As four own disabled warriors were not sufficient to employ the careful attention of our physicians and our nurses, a large number of the neglected wounded of the enemy at Manassas has been precipitated upon us, to divide the means and comforts, at this sickly season, for the wants and necessities of the sick. There are some 500 wounded Federalists from the field of Manassas in the hospitals of this city.

Yesterday morning 232 sick were added by the morning trains. Private houses, it is hoped, will yet be offered for the convenience of a part of the increasing numbers. We beg our citizens to continue, and, if possible, extend those good offices which, to their lasting praise be it spoken, they have so cheerfully and liberally performed toward the poor soldier.

LETTER FROM DR. POWELL.

Prison Hospital, Main-street,
Richmond, Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

Col. Tompkins, Second Regiment N. Y. S. M.:

Dear Sir: I have to inform you that after the retreat of our Army on Sunday, the 21st ult., I, along with Drs. Ferguson and Connolly, remained on the field and attended to the wounded until about 7 P. M., when we were taken prisoners by a body of the enemy's cavalry. Most unfortunately, poor Dr. Ferguson was at the same time wounded in the leg by a pistol ball which fractured both bones.

We were, with our hospital wagon and attendants, taken to Manassas Junction, and on the following day I obtained permission to accompany Dr. Ferguson to Orange Court-House, where I left him and where he still remains.

I, along with other prisoners, proceeded to Richmond by the cars, and after the lapse of a day or two our wounded began to arrive, and this Hospital was fitted up for their reception. It has been placed under my charge, and as there are nearly 300 wounded men, my brother doctors and I have ample employment.

We have none of the Second's wounded here; they are in the general Hospital.

ALFRED POWELL,
Second Regiment N. Y. S. M.

P. S.—Sergeant Wilson, who rendered valuable assistance to us on the day of the battle, was taken prisoner along with us, and is now acting in the capacity of surgeon in this Hospital.

HON. ALFRED ELY.

From the Rochester Advertiser, Aug. 17.

Hon. Alfred Ely has addressed a long letter to his son Joseph, of which he this afternoon communicated to us the substance of all that possesses any public interest—the most of it relating to business and family affairs.

Mr. Ely states that there are in the same apartments with himself, besides Mr. Huson, some twenty or thirty United States officers—all of whom are treated with kindness and courtesy. And they are all enjoying themselves as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Mr. Ely is silent as to the prospect of his release; and we presume he knows nothing on that subject. The chief interest of the letter consists in the assurance it affords that Messrs. Ely and Huson are "alive and well"—a fact which we, in common with our citizens generally, are very glad to hear.

THE DEMOCRATS IN MAINE.

The Democrats of Maine met in Convention at Augusta a few days ago to organize for the Fall campaign. Resolutions of a decidedly lukewarm character, so far as the Government is concerned, were offered and discussed with much spirit. Propositions were made to qualify them by a resolution *supporting the war so far as it is waged to suppress rebellion and sustain the Constitution and the laws*, which were promptly voted down. The Convention thus putting itself on the record against the Government, the minority retired from the Convention to the number of one hundred and eighty-five. Hon. A. G. Jewett, of Belfast, one of the Vice-Presidents, administered a scorching rebuke to the traitors, and resigned his place. Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, denounced the Convention as having substantially voted opposition to war, even to sustain the Government. Hon. A. W. Johnson, of Belfast, told them they had declared to the heroic Jameson and Berry and Knowles, and other Democratic officers and their Democratic soldiers that they had made tools of themselves, and in such a declaration he would not join while a spark of manhood was left in him. Hon. S. H. Blake, B. A. G. Fuller and others followed up the denunciation, and the faithful abandoned the recreants to their fate. The retiring minority assembled in Concert Hall, with Hon. Arno Wiswell for President, and adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That the present crisis demands the subordination of party interests to those of the country; that a vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace; that we regard no war or peace as defensible based on the idea of an ultimate separation of the States; that while willing to oppose to secession all the resources of our country, we consider sectionalism at the North a pregnant source of the evils that affect us, and demand that public affairs be conducted henceforward upon broad principles of constitutional duty and patriotism, and that justice to our soldiers and tax-payers demands the immediate institution of a more rigid administration of expenditures, and the expulsion of corrupt men from office.

Resolved, That in this hour of the nation's peril it is incumbent upon the Administration to call to its aid the counsels of the wisest and best men of the land without regard to party distinctions.

Resolved, That the first principle of the Democratic faith is loyalty to country, and that we can never abandon the noble Union men of the South, who are so bravely breasting the tide of secession in their midst, and who are raising the Macedonian cry, "*Come over and help us*," without first abandoning and trampling down this great and vital principle of democracy.

Resolved, That the brave and gallant sons of Maine who have with alacrity rushed to the defence of the Union, are deserving every favor which a grateful people can bestow upon them.

Resolved, That the best tribute we can pay to the memory of our late distinguished standard-bearer, that deeply lamented true patriot and statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, is to follow the counsels which he gave us as his last legacy, and stand by and defend the Constitution and the flag of our country, believing with him that the preservation of the Government is paramount to all other political questions, and that *there can be but two sides to this controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors.*

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

From the Providence Press.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, having visited our State for a day or two, for a brief respite from his severe official duties, yielded at a late hour yesterday afternoon to the desire of Gov. Sprague and other prominent citizens, that he would address a Providence audience in the evening, on the solemn issues now thrust upon the American people. A meeting was accordingly extemporized in a very brief space. Mr. Smith, on advancing, was received with tumultuous cheering, and in a clear voice and with an eloquence of manner that instantly secured admiration, proceeded after a few introductory remarks to speak as follows:

The theory of this Government is that the States are sovereign within their proper sphere. The Government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of Slavery in South Carolina than it has to interfere with the peculiar institution of Rhode Island, whose benefits I have enjoyed to-day.

My friends, I have known the President long and well. It has been my fortune to be selected as one of his constitutional advisers. I have had the honor of being connected with this Administration since its commencement, and I tell you to-night that *you cannot find in South Carolina a man more anxious, religiously and scrupulously, to observe all the features of the Constitution relating to Slavery, than Abraham Lincoln.* Had the people of the South been willing to wait and see whether he would regard that oath which in the presence of the assembled nation he had taken, they would have found that no Administration ever organized in this country would have more conscientiously regarded and protected the rights of the South, than this Administration would have done. I know that I speak the sentiments of the President and his advisers—of those who have controlled his Administration. But these people, however, were not willing to wait until this test could be applied, and no sooner was this President inaugurated than the tocsin of war was sounded through every Southern State, and the armed strength of the people was summoned to drag down the Administration, to undermine the foundation of the Government, and to crush in ruin this fair fabric of our republican institutions. What, I ask you, could the Administration have done? One after another of the forts of the United States had been taken; one after another had the possessions of the Government been seized; State after State had renounced its allegiance to the National Union; in State after State the glorious flag of the nation had been trampled in the dust, and to its place had been lifted the emblem of the pirate and the traitor. What was the duty of the Administration in this emergency? Should we stand by and see, one after another, the pillars of our glorious fabric disrupted and broken? or should we appeal to the patriotism of the American people to sustain the institutions of their fathers? If Mr. Lincoln had not pursued the course which he has, would he not have been unworthy of the confidence that has been so generously placed in him? He has adopted this course, and he has appealed to you, the people of the States, to rally around the standard of our country, and teach the world that Republicanism still lives upon this continent. *My friends, we make no war upon Southern institutions.* We recognise the rights of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desire them. But, my friends, we appeal to you to uphold the great banner of our glorious country, and to leave the people of that country to settle those domestic matters according to their own choice, and the [illegible] to us from the ancients: "Those whom the gods would destroy, they first madden." And that will be that madness which for their wickedness God's providence has brought upon them. And that will do more to crush out the institution of Slavery than would have been done by the peaceful administration of the Government in ten centuries. If that should be the consequence, I should have no tears to shed. To the future and to Providence I leave the issues of this great question.

It is not the province of the Government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of Slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the States of this Union the right to manage their institutions in their own way.

HOW A UNION MAN WAS TREATED IN VIRGINIA.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We heard a statement, to-day, of Mr. H. C. Strunk, recently a resident of Bath County, Va., but now living in Olive-street, in this city, in which he graphically sketched his exit from the Old Dominion last May. Mr. Strunk is a Chester County man by birth, but removed to Bath County, Va., for the sake of his wife's health, the mineral springs in that region being quite famous. He had resided there several years, and was doing very well up to the 23d of last May. On that day, at the election, he voted for Virginia to stay in the Union, his vote being the only one for the Union out of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty generally given at that poll. There were about fifty men who would like to have voted for the Union in his District, but they had no backing and were afraid to do so. As soon as Mr. Strunk had deposited his vote, a "Squire" exclaimed, "That's the only Union vote here to-day;" whereupon Mr. Strunk was assailed by two persons,—flung down a rocky, bank, and brutally maltreated. His forehead yet bears the marks of the cuts then received. He was then threatened with shooting; but, on motion of a New-Yorker who resides there, he was given three hours to leave the County and the State—the threats being indorsed by a crowd of secessionists. Mr. Strunk had just time to get his wife ready and hurry away, leaving his house and farm of 175 acres, with the crops in the ground, and his blooded stock in the fields and the stable. The results of years of toil were thus dissipated, and he left his home $2,000 poorer than he had been before depositing his vote. In personal property his loss is $1,000. This he will hardly ever see again, though he expects to get his farm back when the rebellion is crushed out.

Mr. Strunk, on his way towards Alexandria, became acquainted with a Mr. W. H. Frear, who had been living in Virginia for seventeen years, but who had been driven from his home on the North Carolina border, leaving $20,000 worth of property behind. He was a Union man and a Northerner. Mr. Strunk also met other refugees, and described their flight.

RETALIATION URGED.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We do not understand here by what right, decency, good feeling or chivalry, citizens of South Carolina are allowed by our authorities to be brutalized and outraged in every form, while prisoners of the enemy in our hands are to receive every consideration. Our fellow-citizens—gentlemen and respectable men, not common ruffians—are now suffering, as they have for long months suffered, the vile treatment of felons. Yet these men relied upon the commissions of the President of the Confederate States. Is, then, the authority of President Davis so weak, or the power of the Government so emasculate, that those things should so long continue? And is this not enough, but, burning under the sense of outrage themselves, we must be witnesses to the false sentimentality exhibited towards Yankee prisoners by contemptible and misplaced demonstrations of tenderness and care for their comfort? "Comfort," forsooth? while our men are groaning in chains and loathsome dungeons six feet square.

Let the muster roll of the Savannah be obtained, and let two prisoners, at least, for our one be forwarded from Richmond to Charleston Jail. We have no yel low fever, and the extra humanitarians need not shudder. We say let these gentlemen be forthcoming, and Mr. Ely be among them. We ask only for justice, not of Lincoln, but from the Southern Confederacy, and when Baker and Harleston, with their comrades, are again paraded through New-York, handcuffed and for derision, let these gentlemen of the North take fresh air on the Battery under similar circumstances. If it brings about the slaughter of our friends and of our children, so be it; they will know how to die, and we will know how to avenge their unholy and unnatural murder. But let us move in this matter at all hazards."

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

There are now over 1,700 mechanics and laborers on the roll at the Navy-yard, and at the last payday $45,000 was required to pay off the workmen. All were paid in specie.

It is understood that the Board of Officers now in session at the Navy-yard is investigating charges against Capt. Chauncey. It was convened at his request. The United States frigate *Susquehannah*, which he commands, was hauled into the stream on Friday, and on the same night, 17 of her crew deserted, an evidence that the sentinels on board were not keeping a very strict watch. The repairs to the machinery of the *Susquehannah* are now finished, and she will leave for the Gulf in a few days. Mr. Charles B. Pottinger of this city, will go out in her as Master's Mate. The *Susquehannah* carries a most formidable battery.

One of the seven propellers provided for by an act of Congress at the extra session, is to be built at this yard, and preparations for its construction are now being made. This will make three vessels in progress here at the same time.

The Bureau of Provision and Clothing has been transferred from the Storekeeper's Department to the Paymaster's Department, and Paymaster Rittenhouse is now in charge of it. The report that workmen had been sent from New-York to enlarge the new provision and clothing depôt at the foot of Prime-street, had no foundation in fact.

The steam sloop *Tuscarora* will be launched during the present week. The day has not been agreed upon, but due notice will be given of it. Neither the *San Jacinto* nor the *Macedonian*, ordered here for repairs, have arrived.

The United States steamer *Flag*, which arrived at this port several days since, with the pirates from the *Petrel*, was placed on the dry-dock at the Navy-yard on Saturday, for the purpose of being coppered. The delay in getting her upon the dock was owing to a want of water to allow the dock to be sunk a sufficient depth. Several days' dredging were required to clear out the mud.

THE EASTERN TENNESSEE UNIONISTS.

From the Louisville Democrat, Aug. 16.

J. J. Craig, Cashier of the Branch of the Union Bank at Knoxville, Tenn., has traveled through East Tennessee, and gives it as the result of his observation that the people of that region, although over [illegible] to one for the Union, do not wish to resist the State authorities. If that be true, it is unwise to send them arms they don't want. They certainly have a right to resist, but what good will it do? If unmolested, and allowed to enjoy their liberty, and property, and their own opinions, they had as well rest quiet, and let the majority of the State go on in their crazy course. Another theatre of war could add nothing to the cause of the Union. The wishes of the people there ought to be well understood before any movement is made on the subject. Mr. Craig seems to give a candid account of his observations.

From the Louisville Courier, Aug. 16.

We learn that another lot of Lincoln guns, some twenty boxes, passed over the railroad from Covington, on Wednesday night, *en route*, probably, for Garrard County and East Tennessee.

We also learn that one of the bridges on the road was subsequently destroyed by fire, and the regular passage of the trains was of course delayed. A change of cars had to be made at that point.

The bridge may have been burnt by accident, but it was reported that it was the work of the people along the line of the road, who have become exasperated at the Lincolnites who are trying to set the neutrality of Kentucky at defiance, and inaugurate civil war in our midst. The bridge destroyed is at Robinson's Station, in Harrison County.

"MORGAN MISSOURI RANGERS."

From the St. Joseph Journal.

This is the title of a picked and gallant regiment raised by W. J. Morgan, of Chariton County, and Capt. J. V. Pratte, of Linn. This regiment was raised in some five or six counties, embracing Chariton and surrounding district of country. The regimental officers were chosen at Milan a few days since, and resulted as follows:

W. J. Morgan, of Chariton, Colonel.
J. V. Pratte, of Linn, Lieutenant-Colonel.
A. Williams, of Putnam, Major.

We feel assured that no regiment could be better officered. Col. Morgan has had a good deal of military experience, though not in active service, while many of his captains served gallantly in the Mexican War. The regiment has been accepted by Gen. Fremont.

THE NATIONAL TROOPS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug 16.

We learn that the people in and about Beverly fear an attack from the forces of Gen. Lee, who is reported to be not more than twenty miles from that place. There are only about 2,000 of our troops at Beverly, including Col. Moss' Second Virginia Regiment. The troops do not partake of the apprehensions of the people, though every preparation is being made to give the rebels a warm reception. The approach of Lee is the general topic about all the military posts, and the opinion is prevalent that there will be a good deal more fighting in Western Virginia.

GARIBALDI.

The Philadelphia *Press* has seen a letter from Turin, dated July 31, which states that Garibaldi has no intention of coming hither, to take part in the battles for Freedom and the Union. But he wishes to organize a National subscription in Italy, as a tribute from one free nation to another—a return, in effect for the liberality displayed by our citizens in the Italian war of 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

[illegible]

Before Justice Sutherland.

Rock River Bank vs. Hoffman & Colpelt.—The defendants were Bankers at Chicago. It is alleged they collected large sums of money in behalf of the plaintiff, which they refused to deliver. A suit was commenced in this Court against the firm, and an attachment issued, by which the Sheriff attached $8,500 for the Bank and $3,300 for the plaintiff, Naylor.

A motion is now made to dismiss the attachment and all proceedings on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as one of the joint debtors, Hoffman, was the accredited Consul at Chicago for Saxe Coburg Gotha.

It was claimed by the defendant's counsel that the suit could not be brought into the United States Courts, as they had already decided that they had no jurisdiction in a suit affecting the partnership business of a Consul.

The plaintiff produced a letter from Secretary Seward showing that in consequence of this conduct of Hoffman, his exequatur was revoked. Hence it was intended that this Court acquired original jurisdiction. The motion was argued at length, and the Court reserved its decision.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Sarah Oppenheimer vs. Ferdinand Oppenheimer.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

William Losschigk vs. Joseph U. Orvis.—Motion denied without costs to either party.

The President, &c., of the Seneca County Bank vs. William Orvett et al.—Injunction granted.

George E. Hayden vs. Daniel Parker;—The injunction cannot be granted without a proper undertaking.

Samuel Gregory vs. George B. Dingildein.—Injunction granted.

Joshua Atkins vs. James A. Bowman—The order cannot be made on the papers submitted. The Court must know more about the action, and the proceedings in it.

George L. Willard vs. Mary J. Corr—The plaintiff's attorney may have an order to show cause on a certain day why an attachment should not issue.

Charles T Ollner vs. Andrew J. Braenchle—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event of action.

Charles W. Van Doren vs. Jane G. Graff—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

James C. Willett vs. The Equitable Insurance Company—An extra allowance of $250 allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Whitz, J.—*Germaine Beuste vs. Ferdinand Truce.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs of opposing, to be costs in the action.

Ferdinand Truce vs. Adelaide Neron et al.—Motion denied, with $7 costs of opposing, to be costs in the cause.

Adolphus G. Mandell vs. Julius Frankenstein.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event of the plaintiff's right to recover costs in the action.

Lewis Sperling et al. vs. Joseph Wolf.—Motion de nied, with $7 costs of opposing, to be costs in the cause.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 20,512 bbls. Flour, 1,875 bbls. Corn Meal, 69,749 bushels Wheat, 157,820 bushels Corn, 11,408 bushels Oats, 600 pkgs. Provisions, and 764 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been made, at 28c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Sperm, at 40c. for patent, and 30c. for plain; also Adamantine, at 16½c.@17c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 150 pkgs. Java, at 19c.; 35 bags Laguayra, at 16½c.; and 70 bags Rio, at 14c.@ 14¼c. ₱ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 14,150 bags; estimated sales, 3,767 bags Rio, including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 1,117, ₱ *Lightning*, at 13½c. @14¾c.; 1,221, ₱ *Fame*, at 14¼c.; 708, ₱ *Montrose*, at 14¼c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 147,511 bags, including 125,254 bags Rio and Santos, 12,013 bags Maracaibo, 6,350 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 bags Java, 600 bags Bombay, 375 bags Laguayra, and 219 bags Costa Rica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 16c.@17c.; Rio, at 13c.@15c.; and St. Domingo, at 13¾c.@14¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Aug. 17—Baltimore	10,500
Aug. 17—Philadelphia	3,500
Aug. 20—New-York	125,254
Grand total	139,254

COTTON—Is quiet, yet steady, including Middling Upland, at 18c.@18¾c. ₱ lb. Sales 600 bales.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in demand, at 17¾c.@18c., while other kinds have been inactive at old quotations.

DYEWOODS—Sales 100 tons Maracaibo Fustic, on terms not ascertained, and 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $16 ₱ ton.

FISH—The demand has improved, but the light supplies check transactions. Dry Cod, $3@$3 62½ ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $9 50@$9 75; Small No. 2, at $4 25 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 25c. for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair supply and prices have favored buyers. The demand from shippers has been checked by the scarcity of vessels and the increasing firmness in the freight market. The home trade are not disposed to buy very freely. The reported transactions reach 17,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 40@$4 50; poor to choice Extra State a $4 60@$4 90, mainly at $4 65@$4 75, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 40@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 55@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 20 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 40	@$4 50
Extra State	4 60	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 40	@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 55	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@ 5 75
Inferior extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 25	@ 6 35
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at unchanged prices. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 10@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, including superfine, at $4 40@$4 45, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 50@$7 50, ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Transactions have been limited in most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 40@$2 50, and Bunch, do., at $1 65@$1 75 ₱ box; Currants, 6½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and prices are lower. The difficulty experienced in procuring adequate shipping accommodation interferes with the execution of foreign orders. The reported sales amount to 124,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 32; White Western at $1 30@$1 35; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 26, red Western, from store and afloat, at $1 23@$1 27; extra Green Bay Spring at $1 20; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 10@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, sound to very choice, at $1 @$1 15; Racine Spring at $1 05@$1 12; North Western Club at $1 04@$1 12; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 93c.@$1 09; new red Western, (Winter,) on private terms; new red State at $1 26; new white Kentucky at $1 38@$1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty and cheaper; sales 170,000 bushels, at 45c.@50c., closing at 45c.@48c. for poor to good mixed Western; 42½c.@44c. for damaged do.; 50c. @51½c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 64c.@65c. for Northern, 52c.@54c. for Western, ₱ bush. Sales 4,700 bushels, including 1,600 bush. heated Western, at 48c. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet, at 55c.@70c. for poor to prime old, and 45c.@62½c. for ordinary to choice, new crop, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive, at unchanged prices. We quote last year's crop, at 18c.@26c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Week's export, 837 bales; since Jan. 1, 12,371 bales.

HIDES—Continue dull and heavy, as previously represented.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig have been disposed of at $21 50@$23 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Holders quote prices steady, but report no important sales.

LEATHER—Oak-tanned finds ready buyers at buoyant prices. Other kinds are quiet and unsettled in value.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 30 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.; a lot of Cuba Muscovado, in barrels, on private terms, and 55 hhds. do., at 20c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders are asking $12 for Crude Turpentine, ₱ 280 lbs., but no sales have been reported to-day. Spirits Turpentine is very firm at $1 65@$1 67½ ₱ gallon, with sales of 800 bbls., and holders asking higher rates toward the close. Tar has not varied. Resin has been less active, but stiffly held, including Common at $5@$5 12½ ₱ 310 lbs., with sales 1,800 bbls. Mr. C. J. Turner, in his circular for the *Europa*, notices the business of the past week thus: "The market has been extraordinarily excited during the past week. Crude Turpentine has advanced to $10@$12 ₱ 280 lbs., with sales of 1,300 bbls., and a further advance is now demanded. Spirits Turpentine fell back from $1 10 to $1 05, immediately after the date of my last, but reacted again at once, and has been daily rising, the closing sales yesterday and to-day being made at $1 65, and in some instances as high as being made at $1 65, and in some instances as high as $1 70 ₱ gallon. The stock in all hands is about 5,000 bbls., a large proportion of which is firmly held for $3 and up

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—First Night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE SOEUR, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES TO BE SEEN ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-street.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Advices from New-Mexico indicate that the rebels are making desperate efforts to gain possession of the Territory. Two or three bodies of National troops had been surrendered by their leaders—evidently through treachery—and a fight of some consequence had taken place without decisive results.

Government will find in the intelligence which we publish this morning the most abundant evidence of the necessity of adopting at once the most energetic and thorough measures for stemming the torrent of secessionism in Missouri. Emboldened by the temporary retirement of the little National Army from the region of Springfield, the rebel leaders are rapidly disposing of the forces in their large army in such a manner that the task of dislodging them grows more formidable every day. Gen. PRICE, according to intelligence received in Jefferson City, has already occupied Warsaw, Bolivar and Ocolo with detachments of his command; and Warrensburgh, Johnson, Georgetown and Sedlia, in Pettis County, have been taken possession of by Secessionists, under Col. STAPLES. Considerable bodies of men are also leaving the Northern counties and pushing southward to join the State forces. Gen. PRICE has issued a proclamation at Springfield, in which he claims the result of the recent battle as a glorious victory for the rebel Army. He claims to be acting under State authority, and warns the citizens of Missouri against recognizing the authority of the Provisional Government recently established by the State Convention. Notwithstanding the late warnings given by Gen. POPE relative to guerilla warfare, this system seems to be rapidly gaining ground. A railroad train having United States soldiers on board was fired into yesterday morning, while proceeding from Syracuse to Jefferson City, and one soldier was kille d and several wounded. Gen SIEGEL is now in St. Louis, having arrived there on Monday—an indication that his little Army is safe, at least for the present.

Two brisk skirmishes have taken place in Missouri—one at Charleston on Monday night, and the other between Bird's Point and Charleston, on Monday evening. The first was between a National force of about 250 men, and a rebel force estimated at from 600 to 700 strong, belonging to JEFF. THOMPSON'S command. The latter were completely rout ed, with the loss of 40 killed and wounded, and 17 prisoners; while our loss was but one killed and a few wounded. The other affair was between 50 Nationals, mounted, and about 100 rebels. Two of the latter were killed, and 33 taken prisoners.

The secession sympathisers in Washington seem to have been certain that JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD would make their appearance before the National lines on Monday night, and some of them, it is stated by our correspondent, actually waited up all night to hear the first boom of their guns. They were disappointed, however.

The steamship *Canada* arrived off Cape Race on Monday afternoon, and her news, which is two days later, is telegraphed from St. Johns, N. F. She left Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th inst. The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet, but prices were firm. Breadstuffs were heavy, and provisions dull. American affairs claimed the almost undivided attention of the British Press, and in fact of the British people—the Battle of Bull Run and the Blockade being the main topics of discussion. The latter evidently creates a great deal of feeling among the mercantile classes, which finds vent in ill-natured articles in the London *Globe*, the *Shipping Gazette* and the *Post*. Another letter on the battle, from Mr. RUSSELL, appears in the *Times*, in which he speaks in the most contemptuous terms of the bravery of both the National forces and the Rebels. The only paper, in fact, which seems to have a good word for us is the *Daily News*, which warmly defends our army from the malignant attacks of the others. From Paris, we learn that a report current, but not generally credited, to the effect that the French Government had demanded prompt satisfaction from Rome for the bad faith shown in recent transactions, has been confirmed by the *Moniteur*. Only twenty-four hours were given for an answer. Another address to the Austrian Emperor had been adopted by the Hungarian Diet—which, however, does not differ in its terms from the one before adopted, and which will probably share the same fate.

Notwithstanding all that has been asserted in reference to the blockade, and the action of foreign Governments in relation to it, there seems to be an almost universal disposition on their part to respect it, although some of their subjects are acting in opposition to it. The only instance in which any supposed inefficiency has existed, was brought to the notice of the Government by Lord LYONS.

The members of the Convention of Western Virginia, in session at Wheeling, do not seem disposed to follow the advice of Attorney-General BATES, but have decided to establish a new State. Their action is to be submitted to the people at the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and may be reversed. The boundaries of the new State, to be called Kanawha, may be enlarged by permitting certain adjoining counties to come in if they should desire to do so.

[illegible] BUTLER, whose arrest in Philadelphia [illegible] of the Government we have already [illegible] brought to this City on Monday [illegible] late train, and lodged in Fort Lafayette [illegible] morning.

The public indignation against those who advocate the cause of the South through the public Press still continues to exhibit itself in an unmistakable manner. The office of the *Jefferson*, a paper published in Westchester, Pa., was visited on Monday night, and cleaned out. A mob in Haverhill, Mass., however, took a different course with the *Essex County Democrat*, published there. They caught the Editor, one AMBROSE L. KENDALL, tarred and feathered him, and made him solemnly affirm that he would never lift his pen again in the Southern cause.

The First Regiment Fire Zouaves reassembled at the City Assembly Rooms yesterday morning, numbering 500 men. They were dismissed at 11 o'clock, and ordered to reassemble at 2 P. M., to go into quarters on the Battery. Only 300 men—half those known to be in the City—made their appearance, and, it is said, many of these are disaffected.

By the Pony Express, which reached the outer telegraph station, eighty miles west of Fort Kearney, on Monday afternoon, we have advices from San Francisco to the 10th inst. The Panama steamer, which left on the 10th to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, took $850,000 in treasure. No change of moment had taken place in business matters. State politics, notwithstanding the troubles at the East, engrossed considerable attention. The canvass for Governor was being conducted with great spirit, principally, however, on local issues. Recruiting for service on the plains was going on briskly, no less than five offices being opened in San Francisco for that purpose. Sonora had been visited by another great fire, which destroyed a number of valuable buildings.

The Stock market was a fraction stronger in prices yesterday than on Monday, but closed dull in tone in the afternoon. New-York Central, 73; Treasury Two Year Notes, 97¾@97¼ ₱ cent. No alteration in Money or Exchange rates.

The market was depressed, yesterday, for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn declined. The increased receipts and the scarcity of shipping accommodation exercised an unfavorable influence. The sales of Cotton were limited, but at steady rates. Sugars were in active request, partly on speculation, as was also Pork, at uniform quotations. Coffee was quiet. Less animation was discoverable in the market for Naval Stores, owing, in the main, to the extreme claims of holders. Fish attracted more attention, as did likewise Rice, Whalebone, Whisky and Refined Ingot Copper, Tobacco, Spices, Seed, Iron, Lead, Hay, Hemp, Hops, Hides, Teas, Tin. Laths and Lime were inactive. The freight engagements were more extensive, chiefly of Breadstuffs, for British and French ports, at firmer rates.

The Cattle market is again overstocked, the supply of beeves numbering 4,000 at ALLERTON'S. About 400 were sold at Bergen on Monday, and some lots are still expected so that the total for the week will fall little short of 5,000 head. Prices are no better than one week ago, and on poorer grades they are not as good. Very few animals sold for more than 8c., which was the prevailing price for first-class steers, while the poor cattle ranged from 6c. to 7c. A fair proportion of the stock was sold, but enough remained for all wants to-day.

American Exaggerations.

The peculiarities of the people of the United States were never more strikingly illustrated than in the progress of the present war. We are always on the highest pinnacle of hope or in the lowest depths of despair. For the first three months of our campaigning, nothing could exceed the confidence, not to say arrogance, of the supporters of the Union. We had confidence not only in our own strength, but an equal degree of confidence in the rebels' weakness. The loyal North was brave, enthusiastic, irresistible. The disloyal South was fearful, lukewarm and demoralized. The latter had only to be met promptly in the field and they would dissolve as a rebel mob—for were they not without arms, without money and without food?

The early victories in Western Virginia, and in Missouri, where we had sharp and decisive leaders, seemed to sustain the complacent theory of the sanguine Unionists. We rose of mornings only to read of further victories, and to wonder whether, after all, JEFF. DAVIS would venture to come with his rebel Congress to so unsafe a place as Richmond. And when we found that a step indicating so much hardihood had been taken, we had perhaps a mingled feeling of surprise and pleasure, so sure were we of their capture.

We rode a high horse in those days, and compelled the rebels, in imagination, to go on foot. Our habitual thought of them was, that in due time they should all be hanged. And so we continued, down to that fine day when we started, all so confident, "On to Richmond," and fetched up so uneasily at Bull Run.

Since that ill-fated day, the very heavens are vexed with our unmanly lamentations. Now, all of a sudden, we go to work to unsay all of our proud boastings, and to pull down the air-castles we have so assiduously been building. And there is as little reason in the present shocking abasement of ourselves, as there was in the former exultation and self-glory. The rebels were always strong—always determined and desperate. That we might have known. They had as good Generals as the United States have produced. That we might have known, for they got them from us. The whole population and moneyed power of the South would be wielded against us. That was well known, for the last stand of loyalty was made when the question of secession was an open one to the people of each rebel State. Here, then, were elements for a hard fight, and we should have made up our minds to it, and let alone our extravagant conceits of our own vast power and the rebels' immeasurable weakness. But we did not, and were for our temerity unhorsed at Bull Run.

So far, the fortune of war was about equal between the combatants. We had gained more territory, and even more fights, than the rebels. They gained more spoils and more prestige at Bull Run. But what was there about Bull Run to make the nation blubber? And what new power or new cunning in war did the rebels display to lead us to think them invincible, and able to walk over the Potomac and into Washington without a scratch? Why, it took them several days, apparently, to find out that our Bull Run Army had retired to Arlington and Alexandria. Did the fierce fighting they had to do to maintain themselves in their own intrenchments, give them high hope of being able to conquer the same men, while assailing them across one of the most formidable obstructions of war, a broad and deep river?

Unless our Army at Washington is infinitely more spiritless and disorganized than the semi-mob that went to Bull Run, and unless our Generals—McCLELLAN, BANKS and WOOL—are immeasurably inferior to McDOWELL, PATTERSON and BUTLER, the rebel Army will fail to cross the Potomac or crush Washington, though the attempt be made with twice the strength that lay in the defences of Manassas. Can we not, therefore, put Maryland in bonds, and go to sleep at nightfall in peace for our Capital? For the sake of Northern nerves, let it be tried. We know full well that BEAUREGARD is just as deficient in transportation, in siege cannon, in field artillery, and in munitions of war, at the present time, as he was before the Bull Run battle. And though he be as desperate as the leader of a large army often becomes, he cannot fight the Union armies across the Potomac except at a fatal disadvantage.

Mr. Russell and the London Times on the Bull Run Panic.

We have Mr. RUSSELL'S letter at last, together with the comments of the London *Times*. Both have been expected with a feeling which our cousins across the water might consider complimentary, if they were not too anxious about their neutrality to dare to be complimented by either party. We scarcely exaggerate the fact, when we say that the first and foremost thought in the minds of a very large portion of our people after the repulse at Bull Run was, "What will RUSSELL say?" "How will this affect us abroad?" "What *will* the London *Times* think of us?" and "In what light will it present this untoward affair to the European world?" Speculation soon succeeded wonder, and enterprising journalists began to hint that they happened to know what Mr. RUSSELL had said; that he had written to the *Times* that he never saw such fighting in all his life; that there was nothing at Alma or Inkerman to equal it, in spite of the disgraceful panic by which it was followed. The phrase, if not apocryphal was at least equivocal, and might very well have been used by the shrewd and humorous Special, without any wide departure from the literal truth.

But our doubts are all solved at last. The terrible epistle has arrived and been read with quite as much avidity as an average President's Message. It puts to flight a good many of the hopes and fears that had in advance been built upon it. In the first place it seems that Mr. RUSSELL was not present at the battle,—knew nothing of the general tenor of its tides, and saw nothing of the action of the men engaged on either side. With perfect candor, at the outset, he declares his purpose to give an account, "not of the action," but only of what he "saw with his own eyes:"—and this does not profess to cover any portion of the engagement itself. Leaving Washington at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, Mr. RUSSELL made some very intelligent observations of the aspect of the country, of which he gives a very clear and graphic report. At about half-past 9 o'clock he first heard the booming of cannon, which informed him that the battle had commenced. Not long after, when some five or six miles this side of Fairfax Court-house, Mr. RUSSELL met a straggling body of men, who were on their march towards Washington—who heard the firing of the cannon, and who coolly informed him that they presumed there was warm work going on behind them, but that they were going home, because *their time was up*. Mr. RUSSELL'S reflections on this incident were creditable to his discernment. He says:

"I proceeded on my way, ruminating on the feelings of a General who sees half a brigade walk quietly away on the very morning of an action, and on the frame of mind of the men, who would have shouted till they were hoarse about their beloved Union—possibly have hunted down any poor creature who expressed a belief that it was not the very quintessence of everything great and good in Government, and glorious and omnipotent in arms—*coolly turning their backs on it when in its utmost peril, because the letter of their engagement bound them no further.* Perhaps the Fourth Pennsylvania were right, *but let us hear no more of the excellence of three months' service volunteers.* And so we left them."

Mr. RUSSELL'S inference is somewhat broader than the facts will warrant. It is hardly fair to judge of the temper and patriotism of all who volunteer for three months, from the conduct of one regiment. Mr. RUSSELL has probably since heard of the Iowa regiment, whose term had expired, but who marched *thirty* miles, on hearing of Gen. LYON'S peril, menaced with a force four times as large as his own, to take part in the glorious strife.

It was noon, Mr. RUSSELL says, when he approached Fairfax Court-house; and passing that Virginia apology for a village, he went very far out of his way to Germantown, became involved in some devious and misleading bye-ways, and reached the top of the hill this side of Centreville, full five miles from the battle-field, at not far from 2 o'clock. He gives a very graphic and interesting description of what at that moment lay under his observation. He admired the scenery:—he heard the cannon,—noted the rising clouds of dust that told of the movement of masses of men,—and, "with the glass," says he, "I could detect, now and then, the flash of arms through the dust-clouds in the open; but no one could tell to which side the troops who were moving belonged, and I could only judge from the smoke whether the guns were fired towards or away from the hill." He stopped for some time here to rest and feed his horses, and to make his own little feast of the sandwiches which he had prudently brought along. Many men, and here and there an officer, came up, exulting over the victory, which the National troops had won:—but when "soon afterwards,"—which must have been at 3 o'clock or thereabouts, Mr. RUSSELL'S horse was brought up and he rode towards the front, he met a stream of vehicles, of horses and of soldiers moving in the opposite direction. He pursued his way, however, through a varied experience of flying teamsters, and terrified men in uniform, though he says that "there was no flight of troops, no retreat of an army, no reason for all this precipitation:"—until he reached a point where cannon were planted to cover the retreat, and a rumor filled the air of a menaced charge of cavalry. As the sun was declining, and he had 30 miles to ride, Mr. RUSSELL turned his horse (having missed his buggy) in the direction of Washington,—which town he reached at about 11 o'clock at night.

The remainder of his letter gives a very spirited and perfectly just description of the panic which impelled and accompanied the troops from Centreville to Washington. He does not, for he cannot, in the least exaggerate its horrible disorder,—or the disgraceful behavior of the incompetent officers by whom it was aided instead of being checked. And he closes with this fair and considerate presentation of the leading facts of the case:

"But, though the North may reel under the shock, *I cannot think it will make her desist from the struggle*, unless it be speedily followed by blows more deadly even than the repulse from Manassas. There is muck talk now (of "masked batteries," of course,) of outflanking, and cavalry, and such matters. *The truth seems to be that the men were overworked—kept out for twelve to fourteen hours in the sun, exposed to long-range fire, badly officered, and of deficient regimental organization.* Then came a most difficult operation—to withdraw this Army, so constituted, out of action, in face of an energetic enemy who had repulsed it. The retirement of the baggage, which was without adequate guards, and was in the hands of ignorant drivers, *was misunderstood and created* alarm, and that alarm became a panic, which became frantic on the appearance of the enemy, and on the opening of their guns on the runaways. *But the North willl be all the more eager to retrieve this disaster.*"

Thus far Mr. RUSSELL. He saw nothing whatever of the fighting,—and therefore says nothing whatever of its quality. He gives a clear, fair, perfectly just and accurate as it is a spirited and graphic account of the extraordinary scenes which passed under his personal observation. Discreditable as those scenes were to our Army, we have nothing in connection with them whereof to accuse the reporter. He has done justice alike to his subject, himself and the country.

The great journal for which he writes is much less scrupulous in the use it makes of his materials, than he has been in collecting them. It publishes a bitterly, almost malignantly, sarcastic article upon the whole affair. It takes Mr. RUSSELL'S account of the panic as the veritable account of the battle;—and adds thereto some very extraordinary misstatements and exaggerations for which it is difficult to find an excuse. For example, the *Times* says "it is probable that the number of men present at the battle mounts up to the high figure of 150,000,"—that it was a battle "in which 75,000 men seem to have been engaged on each side;"—that "it requires the testimony of the Americans themselves and the witness of our own correspondent to suggest to us that 75,000 American patriots fled for twenty miles in an agony of fear, although no one was pursuing them, and that 75,000 other American patriots abstained from pursuing these 75,000 enemies because they were not informed how stark-frightened these were." The *Times* is an intrepid journal, and never loses the chance of making a strong point, worthy of its fame, for lack of a basis in solid fact. But since its own correspondent had given, in the same letter, a careful and detailed statement showing that "the effective strength of the infantry under McDOWELL may be taken at 30,000, while there are about sixty field pieces at his disposal, and a force of ten squadrons of cavalry,"—it is not easy sufficiently to admire the hardihood of the assumptions which give point and force to the keenest and most telling of its jokes.

However, this is all over now. We have the consolation of knowing that the worst news went first; that the *Times* did us all the damage the affair would warrant at the very outset, and that whatever modifications subsequent reports may have introduced into its narrative must, of necessity, be in our favor. Having survived the first shock, therefore, we may reasonably count on having passed the crisis. The country will cease to wonder what Mr. RUSSELL and the *Times* will say, and may give its undivided attention to what Mr. LINCOLN and the rebels may decide to do. We hope they may find it a more pleasing subject of meditation.

Who is Responsible for the Slavery Agitation?

There are many honest people who honestly believe that the North is responsible for the Slavery agitation; and that to Mr. SEWARD the country is indebted for the irrepressible conflict idea; and that the destruction of our Southern trade, and the perilous state of the country, is all owing to Northern fanatics; but our political history does not sustain these honest people in their views. The cunning men in the South, who have for years labored to dissolve the Union, seized upon the Slavery question as one on which the Southern people were most sensitive, and as best calculated to arouse them to action. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, remarked in 1833, "that the root of South Carolina's discontent lay deeper than the tariff." Her political economists reasoned that as Charleston had a larger commerce than New-York before the adoption of the Constitution, and since that time the commerce of New-York had grown to be considerably larger than that of Charleston, hence Charleston had suffered for the benefit of New-York, and the remedy for this was dissolution of the Union—and when they found the tariff would not unite the Southern people, they took hold of the Slavery question.

In 1833, MADISON writing to CLAY, said:

"It is painful to see the unceasing efforts to alarm the South by imputations against the North, of unconstitutional designs on the subject of Slavery. You are right, I have no doubt, in believing that no such intermeddling dispositions exists in the body of our Northern brethren. Their good faith is sufficiently guaranteed by the interest they have as merchants, as ship owners, and as manufacturers, in preserving a union with the Slaveholding States. On the other hand what madness in the South to look for greater safety in disunion. It would be worse than jumping into the fire for fear of the frying-pan. The danger from the alarm is, that the pride and resentment exerted by them may be an overmatch for the dictates of prudence, and favor the projects of a Southern Convention, insidiously revived, as promising by its councils the best securities against grievances of every sort from the North."

BENTON said that

"From the beginning of the Missouri controversy up to the year 1835, he looked to the North as the point of danger from the Slavery agitation. Since that time he has looked to the South for that danger, as Mr. MADISON did two years earlier."

The idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the interests of the Slave and the Free States was set forth by CALHOUN, in his speech in the Senate on the Nullificatiou Resolutions in 1833. He said:

"The contest (between the North and the South) will in fact be a contest between power and liberty, and such he considered the present; a contest in which the weaker section, with its peculiar labor, productions and situation, has at stake all that is dear to freemen."

In commenting on the above BENTON said:

"Here is a distinct declaration that there was then a contest between the two sections of the Union, and that that contest was between power and liberty, in which the freedom and the slave property of the South were at stake. This declaration at the time attracted but little attention, there being then no sign of a Slavery agitation, but to close observers it was an ominous revelation of something to come, and an apparent laying an anchor to windward for a new agitation on a new subject, after the tariff was done with."

The Disunionists have for thirty years been determined to bring about the present state of affairs, and they took hold of the Slavery agitation, deeming it the quickest mode of accomplishing their object. They seized upon everything calculated to inflame the Southern mind, but at the same time endeavoring to throw the responsibility of their agitation on the North, in hopes of creating dissension here and forming a party in their favor when the time for action arrived. The fact of the present President and Vice-President both coming from the Free States, was a great argument with them, they entirely overlooking the fact that JACKSON and CALHOUN both came from Slave States, and both being natives of South Carolina. Yet this was no cause for alarm or agitation among the Northern people.

The people of the North have ever cherished a love for their whole country, while those of the South have loved only a section. The proud boast of the former has been, "I am an American citizen!" while that of the latter has been, "I am a Southerner!"

The Seventh Regiment.

To the Editors of the New-York Express:

The Seventh Regiment claim two niches in the "Temple of Fame" for its representative dead—Major WINTHROP, Col. FARNHAM. E. R. W.

Both these "representatives" of the Seventh had to join some other regiment before they could get a chance of meeting the enemy. Whatever niches the Seventh is allowed hereafter to occupy, or claim any credit for, should be filled with men who fall while fighting in its own ranks. The Seventh has a most excellent opportunity now to redeem its reputation, and justify the reliance which has hitherto been placed on its loyalty and patriotic courage.

HOLDING PRISONERS TO THE END OF THE WAR.—The Judge who hung the stealer of horses, not to punish the theft, but that horses should not be stolen, taught a lesson which we shall do well to master. The Administration, we are told, is disposed to leave the fate of pirates and privateers undetermined until the close of the war; and that then the question of punishment or absolution will be settled, as individual cases may warrant. The motive of this postponement may probably be found in that mistaken idea of humanity which has thus far tempered our entire policy toward the rebels. They have threatened to retaliate upon their prisoners, life for life, the doom to which we consign ours, so that for every maritime thief we may adjudge to the gallows, they propose to measure out an equal length of hemp to the captives in their hands. To avoid such merciless retaliation may be the object which has led to this most impolitic declaration.

Most impolitic for a variety of reasons. It is simply to repeat a juridical common-place to say, that human punishments are exemplary and not vindictive. When they lose the former characteristic, and assume the latter exclusively, they become utterly unjustifiable, an offence against the Deity and an outrage to humanity. After the crime has ceased to be possible, to inflict death or a minor evil upon old offenders is to retreat from the principles of an enlightened civilization to those of barbarism; to substitute for the code of Christianity that of Paganism. If these pirates are not to serve as examples for the prevention of piracy, the sooner they are released the better. To execute any of them when the war is over, and the apprehension of further mischief of the same character is finally quieted, will be to invoke the indignant condemnation of the world for vindictive and objectless cruelty.

Most unpolitic, because the announcement will be received at the South as an assurance of impunity. There the masses, who contribute to the armature of the privateers, have been taught to believe, and are fully persuaded, that the event cannot be otherwise than favorable to the insurgent States, and that the war must end in an unqualified submission to terms they are prepared to dictate. The possibility of a National triumph is regarded by this class of the population as not to be entertained. Others do their thinking for them, and this is the official thought. To make the punishment of the most flagrant and troublesome offenders against law and order dependent upon a contingency they conceive to be sure not to happen, is equivalent to abrogating all punishment, and inviting to the commission of crime. For these obvious reasons we hope the intention of Government has been incorrectly reported, or that it may yet be altered.

THE DESIGNS OF THE REBELS UPON WASHINGTON.—The Baltimore *Exchange*, the leading secession organ of that city, publishes a letter from Washington, of which this is the concluding paragraph:

"No one here believes for a moment that it is any part of the Confederate plan to attack the intrenchments and defences opposite Washington—least of all, to attack the Capital directly. *They appreciate too intelligently the force of Northern sentiment on this point.* Such a demonstration, if ever contemplated, has doubtless been long since abandoned."

The exact meaning of this is not quite clear. Why "Northern sentiment" should deter the rebels from attacking the Capital we do not know. Unquestionably such an attack would rouse still more thoroughly the indignation of the people, and impel them to put forth still more powerful efforts to crush the rebellion. But such a consideration would scarcely deter an enterprising enemy from making an attack which promises so much of direct advantage as they might reasonably hope to reap from the seizure of the Capital.

Still we agree with the *Exchange* in believing that the attack will not be made. In spite of all that we hear to the contrary, we see no reason to believe that the rebels are in condition to make such an attack without hazarding everything they have at issue. The number of their available troops is, in our judgment, greatly exaggerated in the popular apprehension:—and we doubt whether either their discipline or their appointments are adequate to so formidable an undertaking. One of the most difficult things an army can ever be called on to do is to cross a broad stream in the face of an enemy;—and it is rarely attempted except with veterans or men accustomed to bold and hazardous undertakings. To cross in any formidable force, either above or below Washington, the rebels must take with them a great deal of heavy artillery, and this would greatly augment the labor and risks of an ordinary passage.

We take it for granted that our Government has already taken every necessary precaution against such a movement. It could scarcely be attempted without notice enough to rally a very powerful force to oppose it.

VARIAN'S BATTERY.—About forty-three men of this Battery intend to enlist in the service of the United States, and will leave this week for Washington. Capt. VARIAN will probably accompany them.—*Com-Adv.*

We trust that not a solitary one of the officers and men who insisted on marching this battery to the rear, "to the sound of the enemy's cannon," will have another opportunity of crippling our forces on the eve of a battle. These men should be content with the disgrace they have already [illegible] suitably desire to increase it at the [illegible] of the country. It will last them [illegible] time.

ASPECTS IN MISSOURI.—Our accounts this morning show that the rebels are not inclined to part with the advantage their overwhelming numbers in the Southern counties have gained them. As Gen. SIEGEL has retreated they have advanced. Six weeks ago the National forces had pushed forward to the southwesternmost angle of the State, and the insurgents had withdrawn the main body of their troops into Arkansas. By this position of affairs the lead mines at Granby, indispensable to the rebels, who had no other means of providing an important munition of war, were taken out of their hands, and the capital of the State was effectually barred against the usurpations of Gov. JACKSON. Now, however, the entire South and Southwest are in the possession of the rebels. The imperfect and insufficient resistance of the Home Guard is the only obstacle to their reoccupation of Jefferson City. Add to these reverses the loss of so gallant and sagacious a leader as Gen. LYON, and we discover how seriously we have suffered in this one department of the war.

Happily we have good ground for believing that the successes of the rebels must terminate with the causes which rendered them possible. It has been the want of men, arms, artillery, and supplies of every description, that our operations in Missouri have been ineffective. The skill of our commanders and the courage of our troops were not enough to combat at once against a powerful enemy and a deficient armament and urgent starvation. And while leading his army against the enemy, it was out of the question for Gen. LYON to attend to details which had to be managed at St. Louis. These difficulties vanish under the administration of Gen. FREMONT. The utmost energy is infused into the conduct of the Quartermaster's Bureau. Supplies are amassed with haste; ample transportation is provided; large bodies of troops are in motion from Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; and a month will not elapse before the insurgents will be confronted by a force greatly exceeding their own in strength, and in all the conditions of an effective and victorious Army. It is safe to say that the gains they have thus far reaped, as the necessary harvest of accident, are now at their best, and can by no possibility survive September.

WANTED, A SLIPPERED PANTALOON.—A morning cotemporary has made a remarkable discovery, and has given the world the benefit of it. Inasmuch as the Army of the United States is to be chiefly benefited by the revelation, and as the cotemporary in question has assumed the position of tutelary guardian of the Administration, the wonder is that the promulgation has been so long delayed. But here it is, done up in italics, in the impressive manner befitting its importance: "*The Army is practically without a Commissary-General.*" Our cotemporary is equal to the emergency, and he proposes that—a Commissary-General be appointed. Sagacious idea. But who is to be the useful man? "If such men as Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, or Gov. MORGAN, of this States, or Gen. MORRHEAD, of Pennsylvania, or (*if he is not too young for so important a post*) the gallant, energetic and capable Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, were put at head," &c., &c. In these words the gordian knot is cut, and the country put in the highway to relief.

But that patronizing query about the youthful SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and of Bull Run, is too much for our patriotic gravity. What will the venerable young McCLELLAN, at the head of our Army, think of it? Will he trust young SPRAGUE in "so important a post?" If not, let an "elderly man," fit for a very important post, be advertised for. The Army should not be without a Commissary-General.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.—The agent of the Associated Press yesterday took the trouble to telegraph from Washington extracts from private letters said to have been found in an intercepted mail-bag. This could not have been done without the consent of the Post-office Department, and in allowing such a publication it seems to us that a singular breach of propriety has been committed, to use no stronger term. So long as the express companies are allowed to keep open postal communication with the rebels, the letters which they carry should be held sacred. If the recent proclamation of the President is intended to make this transportation of mail matter illegal, then letters are contraband as well as munitions of war, and their proper destination is the dead-letter office.

The Government is at liberty to avail itself of any information which they may contain, but it has no more right to favor the public with a knowledge of their contents than it has to invite the inquisitive multitude to amuse itself by rummaging amid the mass of documents relating to love and business which the repository referred to is reported to contain.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—A telegram from Washington says:

"The question of the exchange of prisoners, which has been the subject of considerable consideration, has not yet been decided. *President* LINCOLN *is firmly opposed to any recognition of the rebels as a belligerent power.*"

However disagreeable it may be, President LINCOLN will probably be under the same necessity of recognizing this fact, as he is of recognizing any other. Even he must be tolerably well satisfied by this time that the country is at war with *somebody* that is entitled to be called a "Power." He can neither cheat himself nor the country into any delusion as to the magnitude of the contest, by refusing it a belligerent name. The exchange of prisoners is an incident of all wars,—not because both sides, or either side, can claim to be legally in the right, but because it is much more humane to exchange prisoners than it is to hang them. The country will be much better satisfied to support this contest, with both men and money, when it learns that it is to be waged in accordance with the usages of civilized and Christian nations.

A COMPLIMENT.—Capt. T. F. MEAGHER has received a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. FREMONT, offering him a position as Aide-de-Camp on his Staff, with the rank of Colonel. Capt. M. will share the fortunes of the Sixty-ninth, and will join them if they decide again to take the field. If not, he will probably accept this offer, which he regards as a splendid compliment to the regiment in which he has won his laurels.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT ST. JOHNS.

American Affairs the Prominent Topic in Europe.

Historical Review of the London Times' Correspondent upon the Fight at Bull Run.

Malignant Attacks of the British Press Generally.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

St. John, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 7th via Queenstown, on the 11th inst., arrived at this port at 4½ o'clock yesterday (Monday) afternoon.

The dates by the *Canada* are two days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 5th inst.

As regards European politics the news is unimportant.

American affairs claimed undivided attention.

The London *Times* in an editorial takes the treasonable speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, as an evidence of the charges that will be brought against Mr. LINCOLN if the South is successful. It says that only a victory, by which the stain of Manassas may be effaced and the South induced to come to terms, can secure the President from the consequences of having begun the "Civil War."

The London *Globe* observes, with regard to the blockade question, that the blockade is a right of war, but by what right, whether of war or peace, can Congress empower the Executive to desist from the blockade and substitute the levying of fixed duties on goods about to be landed in territories where that Executive can afford no protection to them from further execution or speculation in any shape.

The *Shipping Gazette* complains that the blockading squadron on the coast of America appears determined to interrupt marine commerce, in defiance of the best understood maxims of international law, and at the risk of collision with the forces of a maritime Power.

The London *Post*, in an editorial on the blockade question, says:

"If unfortunately, England should be compelled to drift into the quarrel, the blame will not rest with England, but with a Government which has endeavored—to the ruin of innocent commerce—to enforce the validity of a blockade which it is manifestly incompetent to maintain."

The *Times*, of the 10th, remarks that the Americans of the North even take pleasure in the sensation caused by their recent unparalleled defeat.

Another letter from Mr. RUSSELL says he having acquired further information respecting the fight, has come to the following conclusion:

"There was not a bayonet charge made by the National infantry during the day; there was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any regiment of the enemy until they broke. There was not a hand to hand encounter between any regiments; there was not a battery charged or taken by the Nationalists; there were no masked batteries in play by the Confederates; there was no annihilation of rebel horse by the Zouaves or others; a volley fired by one battalion emptied three saddles among a body of horse who approached at some distance, and the infantry which performed the execution then retired, and there were no desperate struggles except by those who wanted to get away."

He then alludes to the approach of the Confederates towards Washington, says the Unionist troops were complaining of nothing having been paid them, and about 80,000 three months' men had left, or were about leaving.

The *Daily News* warmly defends the Northern Army from malignant attacks on account of the retreat from Manassas, the estimates formed on the hurried flight of a mere panic-stricken mob of camp-followers, and eulogises the gallantry of the Union troops. In the same article the *News* says the aim of the South is to extend and perpetuate Slavery.

BERNARD HORNE, Member of Parliament, in a speech to his constituents, said he believed the American quarrel more attributable to the Morrill Tariff than the slave. He hoped a reaction would take place in England. If Lancashire was pinched there would be great distress, and he could not foresee to what issue this unfortunate fratricidal struggle would ultimately end. England's only course was to calmly await the result, and abide by the policy of non-intervention.

The mammoth iron-plated war-ship *Warrior* had made a successful trial trip down the Thames.

The Bishop of Durham died on the 9th.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* confirms a report current, but not credited, that the French Government has sent dispatches to Rome, asking satisfaction within twenty-four hours.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of over 12,000,000 francs.

The Emperor has bestowed the Military Medal on the King of Sweden and the Prince OSCAR.

The Bourse closed flat and drooping. Rentes 68f. 30c.

ITALY.

The Italian Government has canceled the order for the withdrawal from Naples of the Swiss soldiers formerly in the service of the King.

AUSTRIA.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, an Address from the Diet to the Emperor had been proposed by M. DINK, and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. The demands made in this address do not differ from those in the first, which refutes the Imperial rescript, and declared that further negotiations are broken off.

A Pesth telegram of the 9th says the deputations from the magistrates and electors had congratulated M. DEAK on his late conduct. M. DEAK has refused a serenade offered him.

The reply of the Diet to the Imperial Rescript would be dispatched to Vienna on the 12th.

The dissolution of the Diet was anticipated.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The steamship *Canada* has $38,000 in specie.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived here yesterday, the 10th inst.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet on Saturday, but prices were firm. The sales amounted to 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were heavy, the weather being favorable for the crops.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

Consols closed on Saturday at 90¼@90¾ for money and account.

Commercial Intelligence per Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 10.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD MANN & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report Flour [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Red Western, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; Red Southern, 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d.; White Western 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d.; White Southern 10s. 9d.@11s. 6d.; Yellow Western and Southern [illegible]; Mixed 30s.@30s. 6d.; Yellow 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.; White 31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD MANN & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report: Beef steady for the better qualities, but inferior qualities slightly declined. Pork tending downward. Bacon declined 2s.@3s. Lard dull at 47s.@49s. Tallow fair at 44s.@47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES active and advancing; Pots, 30s.; Pearls, 34s. RESIN dull and declining; Common, 6s. 9d.@7s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still declining; sales at 45s.@46s. SUGAR unchanged and steady. COFFEE quiet and unaltered in price. RICE firm and unchanged. COD OIL quiet, but steady at last quoted rates. LINSEED OIL steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Messrs. BARING BRO'S. *Circular* reports: BREADSTUFFS steady, with an improving tendency, and an active demand for France. IRON is very dull, at £5@£5 2s. 6d. for rails and bars. SUGAR quiet and unchanged. TEA heavy and irregular; Common Congou, 11d. COFFEE firm, with an upward tendency. RICE inactive; prices unchanged. TALLOW quiet, with a downward tendency. SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 46s.@46s. LINSEED OIL steady at 32s. SPERM OIL quiet, at 40l. COD OIL, 35s. LINSEED CAKES firm, at £10@£10 10s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities is very dull. The latest quotations are as follows:

Illinois Central shares	40@39 dis.
Erie shares	22@23¼.

LATEST MARKETS *via* QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The sales of COTTON, yesterday, amounted to 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, but prices firm.

BREADSTUFFS heavy and drooping. The weather is very fine for the crops.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

CONSOLS closed, to-day, at 90¼@90¾ for money and account.

Illinois Central shares	39¼@39 dis.
Erie shares	22¼@23¼.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For the week ending August 8.)

The sales of COTTON for the week add up 7,500 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 118f.; New-Orleans *bas* 113f. The market closed quiet but firm at an advance of one franc. Stock in port 271,000 bales.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The New Test Oath—Primary Allegiance to the National Government—Disloyal Men in Office—The Bank Loan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

The new test oath adopted at the late session of Congress was administered, to-day, in the Treasury Department. I have not yet learned what effect the medicine produced, but it may be hoped that there is honor enough left among the Secessionists to restrain them from downright perjury; and if there be any in that way of thinking in office, who are not lost to all sense of conscience and honor, they will be compelled to quit their comfortable berths.

The leading feature of this test oath gives preeminence to the General over the State Governments, by declaring that allegiance to the former is superior to that which is due to the latter. This is in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, which says:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, *and the Judges in every State* shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

No language could be plainer, and yet the whole theory of constitutional construction of the Calhounists is based on the opposite idea that the authority of the State is superior to that of the General Government. If an oath similar to that now adopted had been regularly administered to all officers from the foundation of the Government to the present time, the doctrines of nullification and secession could never have arisen. But the Calhounists, by keeping up the hue and cry, completely hooted this second clause of the sixth article of the Constitution out of sight; and when it was resurrected during the discussions of last Autumn and Winter, it sounded as if some surreptitious addition had been made to the fundamental law of the land. It is to be regretted that this clause had not been incorporated in all official oaths from the time of WASHINGTON down; or if it had been adopted ten years ago, the men who are now arrayed in arms against the Constitution and laws would never have obtained power, and would at least have been compelled to look elsewhere than to the National treasury, and to the National armories, for the weapons of their treasonable warfare. It may be hoped that henceforth this oath of primary allegiance to the General Government will be adhered to for all time; so that if treason again nestles itself under the shadows of the Capitol, the White House, and the Department buildings, it will do so by acts of flagrant and indisputable perjury. Whoever in future takes a seat in Congress, or on the bench of justice, or in the Executive Chair, or in one of the Administrative Departments, should be compelled to swear to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. If this course be followed, there may be treason and rebellion, but there will be no false and hypocritical garb of constitutional theorizing; and no soft-headed dupe will then be led into treason, against his conscience and sense of public duty, by the silly notion that his highest allegiance is due to the State of his birth or adoption.

I commented, a day or two ago, upon the impolicy, not to use a harsher phrase, of keeping disloyal men in office, while indifference is shown to the applications of the friends of Union; and these remarks were made with especial reference to Maryland. I have now to add, that I learn on respectable authority, that Gen. DIX's Quartermaster has taken into his employment a prominent Secessionist, whose business it is to ride over the country, and make purchases for the Army. I am informed that the favor thus shown to an enemy of the Government disgusts the friends of Union, and that it is a subject of free comment among the people. It is said, also, that in the Commissary's Department, Secessionists are employed. I hope that no political bias influences Gen. DIX in the selection of his employes, but if such be the case, he will, though actuated by the most patriotic motives in the world, stand ten chances to one to fall into the hands of the public enemy, for I believe that about that proportion of the "Democracy" of Maryland are Secessionists, open or secret.

That was a witty judgment of the Court-martial which sentenced the sixty Maine revelers to the *Dry* Tortugas.

The *Republican* of this city thinks that the banks which have assumed the Government loan have made a good thing of it; though no blame is attached to either the Secretary of the Treasury or to the banks. Lord COKE said a good while ago that corporations have no souls, but in the present instance I think the banks have displayed a degree of patriotism worthy of imitation by individuals. Their patriotic combination will go far to sustain the public credit; and if they realize a profit, it will be due to the patriotic and prompt manner in which they have stepped forward to sustain the cause of the country.

OBSERVER.

Jersey City.

DEPARTURE OF THE HUDSON COUNTY ARTILLERY.—The Hudson County Artillery, consisting of a full battery of six pieces, and 156 men, left Jersey City for Washington at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, *via* the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation line. They were escorted from their quarters in Hoboken, by Col. WM. HOPPER and Staff; the Line Officers of the First Regiment and the Hoboken Fire Department, in the following order, led by Dodworth's Band: No. 1 Engine Company, Union Hill No. 1 Engine Company, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Excelsior Engine Company No. 2. The officers are as follow: Colonel—L. Hexamer, acting as Captain; Lieutenants—Frudlien, Werner, Lentz and J. J. Hoff. The officers and men have all been in active service. Upon arriving at Washington, four of the field pieces will be exchanged for two howitzers and two rifled cannon.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

The Prizes of the Sumter—Secessionist Sympathizers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

The American bark *Joseph Maxwell*, which was brought to Cienfuegos by the prize crew of the *Sumter*, was ordered by the Governor of the town to leave the port within 24 hours, which they did, and were wrecked on the coast soon after having left Cienfuegos. The crew were all saved and brought into our port by one of our coasting steamers.

A few days ago a rumor was spread abroad by a certain Mr. SCHNABELIUS, a fanatic Secessionist, aided by a Mr. BELT, both partners in a ship chandlery store, and the German Captain, LAWRENCE, of the Secessionist brig *A. A. Chapman*, that Fort Pickens had been taken by the Confederate troops. Only a few days ago we ascertained that this was a false report.

On the day the news arrived of the battle of Bull Run Messrs. SCHNABELIUS & BELT gave a dinner party in honor of the victory of the Confederate troops.

The commercial circles of Havana experience great inconvenience on account of the irregular communication with the Northern part of the United States. This unfortunate war, and the bad management of the Spanish authorities, is the principal cause of all our evils. We have daily to report all sorts of outrages, such as burglary, murder, &c. The police is disorganized, and we even know of cases in which they have themselves assisted in the execution of a burglary.

The weather the past week has been rainy.

Exchange on New-York is 6@7 ₱ cent. premium.
Exchange on London is 16@16½ ₱ cent. premium.
Exchange on Paris is 3@4 ₱ cent. premium.
Exchange on Spain is 6½@7½ ₱ cent. premium, 60 days.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mercantile Intelligence—Treasure List by the Sonora—A Great Fire.

OUTER STATION, Eighty miles west of FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Aug. 19.

The California Pony Express arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, bringing the following summary of news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Arrived 7th, steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama, bringing $10,800 from the western coast of Mexico.

Also arrived, 10th, ship *Winged Arrow*, New-York; 7th, bark *Druid*, Sydney; 8th, bark *Kathline*, Quilsug; 9th, ship *Caroline Tucker*, Callao.

The ship *Decatur* has cleared for Hong Kong, with 4,000 sacks of wheat, 1,000 sacks of flour, and other merchandise, valued at $49,000, besides taking out in gold bars $167,000, and $33,000 in silver, making a total of $200,000.

The ships *Eureka*, *Summer Cloud* and *Harkaway* are all loaded with breadstuffs for Australia, the former carrying 13,200 bags of wheat and 18,000 sacks of flour; the *Harkaway*, 20,961 sacks of wheat, and the *Summer Cloud* 1,000 tons of wheat and flour.

The following vessels have been chartered: The ship *Asa Eldridge*, for Melbourne; the ship *Ik Marvel*, for Sidney: the bark *Lewis E. Golding*, for ——; and the bark *Constantine*, with copper ore, for Swansea.

The ships *Abbot Lawrence*, *Thacker*, *Magoun*, *Indiaman*, *Fearless*, and the brig *Angenette*, are the only disengaged vessels in port.

The steamer *Sonora* sailed for Panama this morning, carrying 100 passengers, and $856,000 in treasure, of which $750,000 is for New-York. The principal shippers of treasure are as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co...	$250,000	Seligman & Co.....	43,000
Parrott & Co.....	115,000	Strauss & Co.....	37,000
Davidson & Co.....	98,000	B. F. Hastings.....	33,000
Sather & Church....	67,000	Patrick & Co.....	30,000
Coleman & Co.....	61,000	A. F. Patterson.....	30,000
Sackes & Co.....	47,000	A. F. Patterson.....	25,000

The cabin passengers per the *Sonora* are as follows:

Capt. Drum, U. S. A., and family, Mrs. Capt. Spencer and child, Capt. Fleming, U. S. A., Mr. Barrow, Mr. Bonham, Capt. Walter, U. S. A., G. W. Peachey, D. Millston, Gordon Dexter, Mrs. Thomas Horton, Alexander Taggart, wife and infant, W. Wetherell, J. O. Thompson, J. M. Thomson, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Shiels and family, J. Shiels, Mr. Eldridge, J. Westley, Thomas H. B. Weller, Mrs. Delafant and family, Frank Martindale Potter, V. Robinson, Frank W. Strade.

Business is generally quiet. No material change has taken place since the last Express. There is a slightly better demand for money, without change in rates. Sight Exchange on New-York is at 5 per cent. There is a growing disposition to store wheat in preference to selling choice parcels under $1 45@$1 50.

There are five different places in San Francisco where recruiting is going on for the Plains. Three hundred are booked for Infantry Regiment, and 200 for Cavalry.

Official orders from Washington are not yet received by the Government.

A great fire occurred at Sonora, Toulome County, on the 7th, commencing a few doors above the Placer Hotel. The flames spread rapidly. HALL's boot and shoe store and printing office, the Placer Hotel, Union Saloon, Great Eastern Saloon, Sonora Fashion livery stables, the Post-office, five or six valuable dwellings, and many other buildings were burned. The loss is estimated at $85,000. ANTIGO's brick building, containing the telegraph office, was saved.

The people are represented to be very much depressed by this sudden and overwhelming repetition of these disasters.

The familiar Chabella Land Claim, or a part of the same claim at Sonora, which caused so much disturbance last Winter, and came near involving the State Government in a bloody contest with the settlers of this vicinity, appears to have been disposed of in the United States District Court. It was rejected on an advantage gained by the settlers. Notwithstanding the condition of Eastern affairs, our State campaign is conducted with great spirit to a very great extent on local issues. The indications are that parties will be divided about as last year, as the Republicans double the Union Democrats, and last come the Breckinridge Democrats. A much greater vote will be cast than was anticipated a month since. They have nominated men who claim to be for the Union, and ingeniously turn on secession questions, while the Douglas ticket is very assailable on personal grounds.

The Overland Telegraph have extended their line to Ruse River, 140 miles east from Churchill. All the wire required for the telegraph line between Carson City and Salt Lake has gone out on the road.

A train of sixty wagons reached Los Angelos last week. The emigrants report some trouble from Indians, but felt no serious casualties.

News from Sandwich Islands, to the 18th of July, are received per bark *Yankee*. The news is unimportant.

The ships *Speedwell* and *Bald Eagle* touched at Honolula the 24th and the 29th of June, and departed thence for Hong Kong.

Election of Officers of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The I. O. of O. F. have elected for the ensuing year John H. White, of Albion Lodge, No. 212, M. W. Grand Master; Cornelius A. Marvin, of Principal Lodge, No. 170, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Charles S. Clark, of State's Rights Lodge, No. 151, R. W. G. Warden; W. H. W. Pratt, of Syracuse Lodge, No. 18, G. Secretary; G. J. Gardner, of Onondaga Lodge, No. 79, G. Treasurer.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

STEINBERG's Elevator, which was destroyed by fire last night, contained but 32,000 bushels of grain, instead of 100,000, as reported, half of which only was wheat. It was insured for $20,000; the building and machinery was insured for $20,000.

Prince Napoleon at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Prince NAPOLEON, *en route* for Lake Superior, arrived here early this morning and departed this afternoon. He was the guest of Gen. CASS while here.

Mails for Europe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The mails per steamship *Europa*, for Liverpool *viâ* Halifax, close at this office at 7 P. M. to-morrow, and she sails at 10 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HOMICIDE ON BOARD THE CITY OF MOBILE.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body of CHARLES LOWE, a sailor on board the ship *City of Mobile*, who died, as previously reported in the TIMES, from injuries received on board that vessel. The testimony showed that deceased was a fresh sailor, and was ordered by the second mate to go aloft for some purpose. The deceased replied that he was afraid to do so, as he had never been aloft in his life. The mate then seized a broom-handle, and beat LOWE severely, knocking him down three times, and breaking his stick. During this assault the first mate stood by and cried, "Make him go, make him go aloft." The deceased then ascended a little way up the rigging, when he fell back nearly to the deck, and being unable to help himself was brought down by another sailor to the deck, where he shortly expired. The body was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, where a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BEACH showed external marks of violence upon the sides, thighs, abdomen, back, head, and face,—the cartilage of the nose being crushed, and the aorta also ruptured. The jury found that the fall was the cause of deceased's death, and that the fall was caused by the violent beating inflicted by the second mate, F. THOMPSON, and that the first mate was an aider and abetter of the violence. The first mate, F. PENNENFATHER, was committed to the Tombs, but the second mate escaped when he saw his victim was dying, and has not yet been arrested.

A PATRIOTIC DODGE TO RAISE THE WIND.—The Assistant United States District-Attorney, Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD, was called out of Court where he was engaged in the trial of an important case Monday, by a well-dressed and rather fascinating female, who, after getting herself closeted in the private apartment of the official, delivered herself in a very mysterious manner of the startling announcement that she was possessed of positive proof of the existence of rank treason at the very seat of Government—in fact, around the Presidential Chair itself. On being asked for the proof she hesitated, and finally concluded that she dare not reveal it to a Government official, at least to none less than the head of the Government itself, whereupon she was advised that she had better take the first train of cars for Washington This she was ready and willing to do, but unfortunately she had not the means by her to pay her passage. On being asked how much she would require, she replied that she thought $25 would do. Mr. WOODFORD coolly informed her that he thought he could invest that amount of money to better advantage, and thus the grand *exposé* of treason in high quarters was forever nipped in the bud, and the fair and fascinating female departed with a flea in her ear, and a financial *statu quo* in her fob.

LARGE DRUG-STORE BURNED DOWN.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the large five-story brick building, No. 131 West Broadway, occupied by Messrs. FORTENBACH, WISKERMANN & FRYGAND, as a drug warehouse. It originated in the basement, by some alcohol accidentally taking fire. Several persons were in the basement at the time, and narrowly escaped with their lives. One of the partners, who was in the store at the time, rushed forward and tried to extinguish the flames, and in doing so was severely burned about the face and neck. The fire soon spread in all directions, and, although the firemen were early on the spot, owing to the combustible nature of the materials in the store, the building was suddenly enveloped in fire, and the entire inside of the building was destroyed. Had it not been for the timely aid of the steam fire-engine, the adjoining buildings would have taken fire in all proobability. The loss on the stock will amount to about $14,000; insured for $9,000 in the Peter Cooper and Manhattan Companies. The building, which belongs to the estate of WISKERMANN, is damaged to the extent of $4,000; fully insured in the above companies. One of the partners resided in the upper part of the building. His furniture was totally destroyed.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week, ending Aug. 19, numbered 548, being 150 less than the previous week, and 76 more than the corresponding week of last year; 298 of the number were males, and 250 females; 397 were children, and 151 adults. The chief causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 48; cholera infantum, 120; infantile convuisions, 25; dropsy in the head, 19; infantile marasmus, 67; dysentery, 16; diarrhœa, 39; inflammation of the brain, 14; inflammation of the lungs, 13; scarlet fever, 11; small pox, 11; inflammation of the bowels, 10; heart disease, 7; Bright's disease of the kidneys, 6; drowned, 7; casualties, 7; old age, 4. The burials in Potter's Field numbered 77, an increase of 35 over the corresponding week last year. There were deaths in every Ward in the City, the largest number (67) being in the Nineteenth Ward, and the smallest number (1 each) in the Second and Third Wards. The deaths in the Public Institutions numbered 86.

ACCIDENT TO PROF. GARDNER.—A horse attached to a buggy, containing Dr. GARDNER and wife, took fright Monday afternoon in Union-square, and dashed at a furious pace down Fourth-avenue to Thirteenth-street, where the vehicle struck a lamp-post, and both the Doctor and his wife were thrown with great violence upon the sidewalk. Dr. GARDNER received a severe contusion on the back part of his head, which bled profusely. The wound was not considered dangerous. Mrs. GARDNER fortunately escaped without the slightest injury. Dr. G. was conveyed to his residence, where prompt assistance was rendered. The numerous friends of the Doctor will be glad to learn that no serious effects are likely to result from the injury.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.—Late on Monday night, a Frenchman named CHARLES DUMAS, who is a sailor on board of the ship *Alice Count*, of Thomaston, Maine, lying in the stream, and about to sail for Havre, while intoxicated drew a pocket-knife and stabbed HENRY DYER, a fellow-sailor, in the mouth and side. Soon afterwards he stabbed another sailor who was on board, five times—once in the breast, twice in the face and twice in the neck, inflicting very dangerous wounds. DUMAS was then arrested and placed in irons, and yesterday delivered over to the Harbor Police, who took him before Justice OSBORNE at the Tombs, where he was locked up for trial.

A CARD.—The Long Branch steamboat *Sea Shore* having been disabled, the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company have secured the steamer *Thomas P. Way* to take her place on Friday, the 23d inst., for the balance of the season. Until then the *Josephine* is running on the route. Leave Robinson-street wharf (north side,) daily at 6 and 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—JEREMIAH COFFEE was yesterday drowned while bathing at Coney Island. He was 26 years or age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, sandy complexion, light mustache and side whiskers. Any information in regard to his body will be gratefully received by his afflicted wife. Address JOHN SCOTT, No. 15 Spruce-street, New-York.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—THOMAS MAHONEY, a boy about 12 years of age, jumped upon the dummy belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, yesterday afternoon, and while there fell before the locomotive which passed over his body, killing him instantly. The deceased lived at No. 60 Laight-street.

Police Reports.

A TICKET SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Monday afternoon, Officer Mason of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested Conrad A. Ten Eyck, a professed passenger or shipping agent, living in Brooklyn. It appears that on Saturday last accused accosted Mr. John Maher, a German, as he was passing along South-street, and asked him if he wanted to take a voyage to Liverpool. Maher at once replied in the affirmative, whereupon Ten Eyck told him that the ship *Great Western* would sail for that port in about two hours, and that he would sell him a second cabin ticket for $14. The ticket was accordingly bought, but the holder thereof subsequently learned that the *Great Western* had sailed for Liverpool early that morning. It also appeared that the ticket was not in accordance with the law, in that it failed to state the names of the owners or consignees. Ten Eyck was taken before Justice OSBORN and held to bail in the sum of $500.

EXTENSIVE LOTTERY FRAUD.

A man named Charles Boldt, residing at No. 95 Crosby-street, was arrested Monday afternoon by Officer Dougherty, of the Tombs Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice OSBORN. The complainant is Deidrick Klepker, of No. 80 Spring-street. He charges that Boldt, who keeps a policy-shop in Houston-street, near Broadway, has several times prior to October last, and very frequently since that month, sold to him tickets in the Georgia and Delaware lotteries. Nine tickets were affixed to the complainant's affidavits, for which he paid $1,957 81, and he further states that he has been cheated out of about $8,000 by the accused. Boldt was arraigned before Justice OSBORN, and held for examination.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Hafle, of New-Hampshire; H. J. Hastings and family, of Albany; Robert Denniston, of Oswego County; Dr. A. R. Holmes, of Massachusetts; Willis Patten, of N. Y.; J. N. Sutcliff and lady, of Kentucky; Chas. Hall, of Boston; Alexander Harvey, of Buffalo, and Lieut. Southwick, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Hon. T. R. Walker, of Utica; A. E. Stimson, of Utica; J. Davenport, of Ohio; J. M. Parsons and lady, of Columbus; J. F. Farnsworth, of Illinois; B. H. Painter and lady, of Pittsburgh; E. Romeyn, of Washington; Daniel B. Romeyn, U. S. Consul to Gambia, and family; G. T. Curtiss and family, of Boston; Col. F. J. Bradford, of Kentucky; James Hoyt, of Baltimore, and Benjamin Newton, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Commander Parrott, U. S. N.; J. Barratt and A. Correolo, of Cuba; T. W. Nicholas, U. S. N.; L. G. Warren, of Terre Haute, Ind.; P. Kerby, of California; A. J. Alexander and G. B. Strong, U. S. A.; Wm. Whitfield, of Arkansas; and A. H. Siegal, of Reading, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. C. Johnston, of England; Rev. Edward Selkirk, of Albany; Mrs. Brewer and servant, of Havana; and Levi Parsons and A. C. Munson, of California, are at the Everett House.

Frederick Wane, *attaché* of the British Legation; James Abbott, of St. Croix, W. I.; and Lieut. Snyder, O. C. D. Green and H. E. Hasen, U. S. A., are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. L. E. MacKinnon, of England, and T. A. MacKinnon, of Wisconsin, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Nichols, U. S. A., is at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—THE LATE JEREMIAH LOTT.—The Supervisors met at the County Jail yesterday afternoon. Before the roll was called, the Chairman, Supervisor CAOOK, announced the death of JEREMIAH LOTT at Flatbush, aged 85 years. He stated that Mr. LOTT was for thirty years Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and had grown up with the County. He could say of him what, it was regretted could not be said of many now-a-days, that he was never suspected of taking one cent not belonging to him. The occasion was one which demanded some special notice, and he should at the proper time offer a resolution. The Board was called to order, when Mr. CAOOK presented the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, JEREMIAH LOTT, of the town of Flatbush, for many years Clerk of this Board, and one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of this County, has departed this life, at the advanced age of 85 years, and his funeral will take place this day;

Resolved, That this Board, from respect for his memory, do now adjourn for the purpose of attending his funeral.

The Board adjourned until Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M.

SOLDIERS ARRESTED.—There was quite a stir among the soldiers "off duty," yesterday, growing out of the order directing the Police to arrest and return them to head-quarters in New-York. Several deserters were arrested during the day, who had doffed their uniform and intended to escape further service. There are a number of the First Fire Zouaves yet here, who reached home on Tuesday following the Bull Run fight, who have resumed their former occupations, and expect to be omitted in the next muster.

THE LATE OFFICER MARTIN.—Over $700 has already been contributed towards a fund for the widow of the late officer MARTIN, who was killed by a burglar. It is proposed to raise $1,000, and for this purpose subscriptions will be received at the Second Precinct Station-house, corner of York and Jay streets, and also by Ex-Mayor HALL, at the Firemen's Trust Insurance Company, Court-street.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Capt. TAFT's Company of Light Artillery proceeded into camp at Staten Island yesterday. The corps now numbers 83 men, and they are to have six of BISHOP's breech-loading cannons, 12-pounders. Mr. BISHOP, the inventor, is First Lieutenant under Capt. TAFT.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The work of paying off the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. SMITH, was commenced yesterday. Each man received $58 33 for three months service.

BROOKLYN PHALANX.—This regiment—one wing of which is at Fort Schuyler and the other at Fort Hamilton, has marching orders for to-day. They are ready and willing.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy named ROBERT VANE, was drowned on Monday, while bathing in the East River, foot of Taylor-street. The body has not been recovered.

Personal.

The late action of the Banks of Boston, in taking so large a portion of the Government loan, at par, says the Boston *Journal*, is due in a great degree to the exertions of the Chairman of the Committee of the Banks, William Gray. This gentleman is a grandson of that William Gray, the merchant prince of 1812, who did so much to sustain the credit of the Government in the last war with England. The descendant inherits the energy, the patriotism and the influence of the grandfather.

[Advertisement.]

CRAMPS, RHEUMATIC PAINS AND STIFF JOINTS are promptly alleviated by the immediate use of HOLLOWAY's Ointment and Pills.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Important to Volunteer Regiments.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1861.

All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department in the State of New-York, will take notice of, and conform promptly to, the general order this day directed to the Governor of the State of New-York, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

By direction of the President of the United States you are urgently requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded, immediately, to the City of Washington, all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control or by acceptances issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped, or uniformed, or not.

The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

All officers of volunteer regiments, on arriving, will report to the Commanding General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary to their comfort.

To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with and aid all officers of independent regiments, in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view. All clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding General.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL ORDER No. 88.—The above orders from the War Department are hereby promulgated.

In pursuance thereof the commandants of regiments and parts of regiments which have been mustered into the service of the United States, under acceptances issued directly from the War Department, will report forthwith to the Commander-in-Chief, at No. 51 Walker-st., in the City of New-York.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adj.-Gen.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters. Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Rupture.—DR. RIGGS' TRUSS, NO. 2 BARCLAY-st.—Steel springs, covered with hard rubber, water-proof; used in bath; always clean; preserves the spermatic vessels. Sixty days' trial given; warranted five years.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

WILKIE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 19, MARY ELIZA H., daughter of James Wilkie, Jr., and Mary O'C. Wilkie, aged 10 months and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 245 West 50th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 19, BININGER A. CLARK.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 4th-av., near 37th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

FORSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, SARAH FORSTER, aged 73 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 803 Greenwich-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Pleasantville, Westchester County, on Thursday morning for interment.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, CATHARINE R., daughter of the late Dr. P. Clarke.

☞Funeral service will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, No. 84 West 26th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

EGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, CORNELIUS, youngest son of Catharine and Wm. Egan, aged 1 year and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 33 Vandewater-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

THORN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, of paralysis, WILLIAM THORN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, and those of his sons-in-law, Thomas Garner and Jo

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, capable young woman, with 12 months' reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is very handy with children and a great sewer, and is very willing and obliging; wages $5 or $6; will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 620 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; does up ladies' fineries in the best style, or will take a situation as first class laundress. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, with a year's reference, a situation in a private family; she understands chamberwork and waiting thoroughly; is kind to children, and is willing and obliging; would do plain sewing; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid, and has no objection to assist with children or in the washing; good City reference from her present employer. Can be seen, Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 11 Gramercy Park.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman; also, by a nice girl of 16; best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to the country; the best of City and country recommendations. Call for two days at No. 344 East 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do waiting; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the housework of a small family; wages not so much of an object as a home; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable Protestant young woman as plain cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pies and cakes; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. A respectable Protestant widow lady, American, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; has kept a first-class hotel for 15 years; understands all kinds of jellies and preserves, in all its branches; or would take charge of an invalid, or go as matron in an Institute. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 229 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has lived in first-class families in the City; has unexceptionable reference. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in part of the washing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant German girl, as plain cook or baker; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 181½ Broome-st., candy-store, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH COOK, with the best of City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST COMpetent young woman, a situation as cook and to assist at washing and ironing and as dairymaid; is a most excellent meat and pastry cook, a good baker, and understands milk and butter well; good City reference; will go to any part of the country; wages low. Call at No. 620 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework in the City or country; good reference, if required. Can be seen at No. 347 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or housework; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 16 Hicks-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young women, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to a respectable boarding-house; can cook and wash in a most superior manner, and they can produce the most unquestionable City references from their places. Call at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., or a note addressed to A. M. will be attended to; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters wish situations in the country; one is a first-rate cook, baker of bread and biscuit, pastry, and a splendid washer and ironer, and understands the care of milk and butter; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress; both are willing to do the whole work of a family, and are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITuation wanted for a smart, capable girl, who is an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good plain cook and makes nice plain pastry; is not afraid of work, and can produce the very best of City references for honesty, neatness and capability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., three doors from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, by a smart, clean and industrious girl, a situation in either of the above capacities; can give the very best reference; is not afraid of work, and will go at low wages in case no objection to the country. Can be seen, until suited, at "Wallace's," No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with the best of City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in finest style; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SCOTCH Protestant cook and laundress wants to get a situation, in City or country; is a very good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of references from her former employers; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RE-spectable young girl wants a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; is capable of taking care of milk and butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days; good reference can be given. No. 325 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 36th-st., third floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 28 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 20 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 20 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS HOTEL COOK.—A WELL EXPERIENCED English woman wishes a situation as cook in a hotel or boarding-house in the City or country; understands soups, game, gravies and desserts of all kinds, and is also a splendid baker of bread and biscuit, and ready for an engagement this day. Call at No. 620 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—A LADies' maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also, family sewing of all kinds; can be highly recommended by her present employers. Address E. D., Union-square Post-office.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing, dress and cloak making; can cut and fit all kinds of boys' and children's clothing; no objection to travel with a lady; has excellent City references. Call at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor from 3d-av., or address a note to M. W.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a charity or institution, by a lady who is fully competent to take the entire charge; she is strictly conscientious, and can give the best of reference. Address, for one week, A. L., Box No. 344 Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—AN industrious, well-recommended young woman wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid, or to do both, at a hotel and from, in the City or country. Call at No. 23 Jay-av., between 6th-st. and Amity.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at very moderate wages are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1843, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also Swedish, small girls and girls lately landed.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by the attendance.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SUFFICIENTLY

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade. reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—By a most willing and obliging young woman, with two years' city reference—a situation as general housemaid; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, biscuits, &c., and is a careful washer and ironer; is very neat about her person and kitchen; has a good, cheerful disposition; no objection to going in the country; wages $5 or $6 per month; also, a small girl wishes to obtain a situation at $3 per month. Call at No. 620 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, to do the general housework in a small, private family, or would do chamberwork and see to children; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much of an object as a good home; gives best city reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 368 8th-av., back-room, top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL WITH good reference wants a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; City or country; wages no object, but wants a good home. Inquire at No. 142 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do the general housework; is a good cook, baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good baker of bread, and a pastry cook and good ironer; can do up shirts in good style; is kind to children, willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Wanted, by a neat, active young woman with 12 months' City reference from present employer, a situation as general housekeeper, or cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, pies, cake, &c., and is a good laundress; is particularly neat about her dishes; obliging and willing to please her employer; wages moderate. No objections to the country. Call at No. 620 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire care of infants; can bring them up by hand; or would take charge of an invalid lady; would be willing to assist in housekeeping. Is also a good seamstress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; the most satisfactory City reference. Apply for two days at 72 3d-av.

A NURSE.—AN EFFICIENT MONTHLY NURSE, who can give the best of references, is now disengaged, and is desirous of making some engagement; is in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen; no objection to take care of an infant babe. Can be seen at No. 306 3d-av., near 25th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL 17 years of age, a situation to mind children; can sew and embroider neatly; is willing to make herself useful; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 369 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 3d floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing or chambermaid; would be willing to make herself useful in City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 349 9th-st., near Avenue C.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced person as a situation as child's nurse, and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; has no objection to travel with a family and act as lady's-maid; has waited on the first ladies in this City; best City reference given. Apply at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as children's nurse; she will bring up a baby on a bottle from its birth or do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE OR CHAMBERmaid.—A situation wanted by a respectable middle-aged woman, who has lived in respectable families, as children's nurse or chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing. Apply or address for two days at No. 690 Hudson-st., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable widow woman, as wet nurse; has lost her husband recently, and her baby is five weeks old. She has unexceptionable reference as to character, from parties with whom she has lived during her single life. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk on her second child, two weeks' old. Can be seen at No. 213 East 12th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objections to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent seamstress; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; good references. Call for two days at No. 300 1st-av., third floor, back room, near 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family; has good reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 69 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; would do chamberwork or fine washing, or go by the week or month to sew; no objection to the country; City references given. Call at No. 258 9th-st., corner of 1st-av., for two days.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVants from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 82 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-st., the proprietor having been 8 years in the business, is known to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, etc. Immediate and careful attention paid to orders by mail.

OTTO VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest Select Institute at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., for German, Scotch, American and Irish help; civil and capable; wages to suit the times; good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended.

Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself useful; no objection to work in a vegetable garden, if required, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. C., Box 386 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate references. Address A. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a sober steady man who has acted as coachman, plain gardener, or can do farm work; knows how to keep a place in good order. Has good City reference. Address J. Y., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who understands his business; had many years of experience; is a good and careful driver, and good groom. Call or address J. R., No. 12 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, by a respectable young man of steady and sober habits, and who comes well recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 45 East Broadway, or a note addressed to E. K., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; can show the very best recommendations; would assist in a garden, and make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes to obtain a situation from a gentleman; is a good groom and coachman, also a good vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself useful in every way. Address J. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A STRONG, willing young man, a situation to work on a farm; is used to agriculture and out-door work; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 Varick-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—AN ENGlishman and his wife, not long in this country, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a good farmer and vegetable gardener; is also handy with tools; can build and keep everything in order; the wife is a good cook, baker of bread and pastry; is also a splendid washer and ironer; is a first-rate dairy-maid; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation as farmer or to take care of horses and make himself generally useful; best of reference given. Address JAMES FINNEGAN, No. 9 Johnst., N. Y.

AS WAITER.—A MAN, JUST DISENGAGED, wants a situation as waiter in a private family; can produce satisfactory references from respectable families in the City; no objections to the country or to travel. Can be seen at the grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, or a note addressed to J. M. will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man servant, who can be found faithful and trustworthy. Call at or address WAITER, No. 620 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., in the jewelry store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-rate young man, as gardener, who understands the business in all its various branches; has the best of testimonials. Address M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a good driver; understands making gas, and is willing to make himself useful. His wife will attend to the laundry, dairy and poultry, or the man will hire alone. Best of reference from his last employer. Address D. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—SALARY $50 PER ANNUM, IN an office, a smart, active, intelligent boy, one who writes a good hand. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, "Branch Office," Box No. 4,558 New-York Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store—one acquainted with the cash trade of the West and Hudson River. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE HOME, WITH pleasant rooms, may be secured by a family of four adults, in a small family residing up town, between 6th and 6th avs., where there are no other boarders. Persons of religious habits preferred. References given and required. Address S., Box No. 1,540 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LADY RESIDING AT BEDford, Long Island, having a large house and ample grounds, would like to take four boys to board. They will receive the best care. Fulton-avenue cars pass near the house. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. E., Box No. 198 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GOOD-SIZED BEDROOM TO let to one or two gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Also, a hall bedroom. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 66 East 27th-st., or address F. F. N., Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three young men, can be accommodated with good board, on reasonable terms, by applying immediately at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a large furnished room with board. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OF the first respectability, would let a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, or bedroom only, to a gentleman, with breakfast and dinner on Sunday, if required. In the house is a fine billiard room. Any person desiring a first-class home, with every comfort and convenience, and willing to pay for the same, may apply to Mr. BURTIS, at Messrs. Schenck's, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. The best of reference given and required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY pleasant front rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c., &c. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms desired.

STRANGERS SEEKING TRANSITORY board can be well accommodated in a handsomely furnished house and desirable location, at prices to suit the times. Rooms to let en suite or singly. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, together or separate, to gentlemen only. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 2d and 3d avs. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house first class. Dinner at 6.

PERSONS DESIRING PLEASANT AND comfortable accommodations for the Winter, can procure them at No. 70 Irving-place, between 18th and 19th sts. References given and required.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter.—Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. GODSTEIN, No. 108 Broadway, SAMUEL CALDWELL, Jr., No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, A FAMILY with children, as boarders, in Stamford; terms moderate; or parents desiring to find a home for three or four children, where they will be well cared for, can do so by addressing S. E. R., care of L. S. Scofield, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PIECE OF GROUND 46 by 126 feet wide, with bulkhead and water-right in front; also side entrance 40 feet wide. Situated 30th-st., North-river. Suitable for coal, lumber, flag, lime, or brick-yard. For particulars, inquire of M. DONAHUE, Jr., No. 4 Abatoir-place, 30th-st., west of 11th-av., or J. S. REYNOLDS, Nos. 116 and 122 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS DIsbrow's Riding Academy, 5th-av., (corner of 36th-st., for religious service on the Sabbath. The name is being altered and refitted as a Congregational church, and will be rented for Sunday service, on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS 3-story houses, 3 rooms, Nos. 126 and 128 West 12th-st., containing new mantel and pier glasses, having just been put in perfect order, with oil-cloth in the hall. Apply at No. 12 Gramercy Park, or No. 820 Broadway, to PEET & THOMAS.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 (new number) 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It has three rooms deep and all modern conveniences, and can be rented furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises after 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE IN EXcellent order, with gas and water conveniences, in a pleasant and convenient locality, at the rent of $325 per annum. Apply on the premises, No. 22 West 54th-st., or No. 64 Wall-st., basement.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STORE IN house No. 866 Broadway. It is a dip top location for any kind of light business, and twill be let for such if required. Apply at the above number.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDing.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 8, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 51 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT FISHkill.—Within ten minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, in full view of the river. Good stable attached. Will be let for one month or longer. Rent $50 per month. Possession given immediately. Address Box 69 Mattenwan Post-office, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE, FURNISHED COMplete, to rent till April next to a good tenant at a low figure. Railroad five times a day; commutation, $60. Situation very healthy and house new. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADison-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM the 1st of October to the 1st of May, 1862. It must be well furnished; location between 14th and 34th sts., and between Lexington and 6th avs.; family—gentleman and his wife; no children. The pay will be made satisfactory, and the best of care will be taken of the furniture; rent not to exceed $1,500 per annum. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,784 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a neatly furnished house in good repair, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and below 39th-st. Rent not to exceed $1,200. Address Box No. 2,939 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN MOTT-HAVEN, Morrisania, or Tremont, a small cottage-house and lot whereon most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address H., Box No. 2,332 General Post-office, stating location, price and terms.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A thoroughly well built house on 5th or Madison avs., between 23d and 42d sts.; must be on a full-sized lot, and not an English basement. For a suitable house a reasonable cash price will be paid. Address Box 544 Post-office.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In the suburbs of Brooklyn or in the country. Apply to or address (with terms and other particulars) AIMS & HANNAH, No. 7 South-st., up stairs.

METALS.—A. A. THOMSON & CO., NO. 215 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, offer for sale BAR and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON, BELGIAN, RUSSIAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN GALVANIZED DO., SHEET ZINC, SPELTER, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG MEN, 102d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to C. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 23 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 417 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 28. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 686 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESter, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal.
JOHN ROSENBERG.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEWRochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. PLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 40 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 15th of September, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGHLY-EDUCATED, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment; she is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: higher English, French, which she speaks and writes, Spanish, and some of the ornamentals; or would assume the duties of governess to small children; the very highest references, &c., can be offered; compensation of no importance; parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly requested not to respond. Address, for three days, R. G., No. 388 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

TO TEACHERS.—A SMALL FAMILY, RESiding a short distance from the City, would like to make an immediate engagement with some young lady of refinement, thoroughly competent to teach French, music and drawing, two or three hours each day, as compensation for board and a pleasant home. Address immediately (stating where an interview may be had) W. M. P., No. 85 South-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPEArienced and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,584 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED,

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS,

No. 2 Wall-st., New-York,

Have Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, and their correspondents.

TREASURY NOTES,

For payment of duties or for investment,

Bought and sold by

RETURUM, SON & CO.,

No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE CIRCULAR AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS

AVAILABLE IN THIS COUNTRY

AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by the Act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor May 1, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and for defraying the necessary works for accumulating and conveying the same.

The Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1882.

Bidders will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the highest proposals are accepted will be required to pay the amount of their bids to the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days thereafter, when certificates of the stock will be delivered to them for the premiums on the same.

Payments to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain therefor, the parties will be entitled to certificates for certificates for the amounts of the stock purchased, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Stock of the City of New-York," and addressed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 68 WALL-ST., New-York, July 15, 1861.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES are hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage, the Trustees of the Road have called the 14th Articles of an Agreement, dated 18th December, 1858, creating this Trust, and that payment has been called by the Trustees of the Road on account of certificates issued thereunder, and that payment is payable at this Office on or before the 1st day of September next.

Circulars stating the reasons and necessity for this call, assigning the uses to which the money is to be applied, and showing how address is known to the Trustees, will be forwarded to any parties in interest who have not already received them. By order of the Trustees.

EDWIN HARTLEY, Chairman of Trustees.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby informed that the Coupons given in exchange for the first six coupons of the Bonds, pursuant to the vote of the bondholders at their meeting, July 18, are now ready, and they will be paid on presentation and surrender of said coupons for exchange, with interest added, at the agency of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The Books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 2d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock. Dated N. Y., 1861.

Z. PLATT, Secretary.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Aug. 15, 1861, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

U. S. 7-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 164 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policies entitled thereto on the 1st of October next.

Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, at the Bank of New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the first day of September next, upon Stock at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be opened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of the twenty-third day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NEW-YORK AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, clear of taxes, to the stockholders of record on the 20th day of August inst., and after the 20th day of August inst. the transfer books will be closed, and will be opened for business on the morning of the 1st day of September next.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the first Tuesday of October next, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, the 1st inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 25th inst., and will be reopened on the 2d inst. by order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 164 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

CHEMICAL BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 36 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on demand. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. CORBES, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.—A perfect health and comfort preserver. BARSTOW & HOUGHTON, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Borsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everett;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and it shall not be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, the mail for Boston, *via* New-Haven, heretofore closing at 2 P. M., will close at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS MY WIFE, KATE, HAS left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. RICHARD HANCOX, No. 60 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN, au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.

ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 29 East 33d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.

au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW, Administratrix.

mh5-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER DUGINES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861. JOHN M. CHESTER, } Executors.
W. W. CHESTER, }

ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr., } Executors.
CHARLES BAKER, }

mh27-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 156 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.

jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1833.)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY ARTICLE in PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER G. CORTELYOU.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

THE NEW AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. J. Hitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAlley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (new building.) | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF

LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....35

Steerage Return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers booked to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

for

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 1

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LONDON, DIRECT.—THE SPLENDID British A 1 steamship KHERSONESE, 2,000 tons, G. HOUGH, Commander, will be dispatched on the 24th inst. She has room for a limited number of first-class and a few second cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $70 and $50 respectively. Apply on board at Pier No. 36 North River, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. E. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave foot Pavonia Ferry, from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 6:35 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. for Greenpoint, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Jamaica; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 12 M.

JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CHAMBERS-ST.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st.

WILLIAM BASKETT, } Excise
JOHN J. BOYD, } Board.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of Officers, etc., will be held at Dodsworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861. Nominations to be made at Regular Rehearsal, the Monday previous, (Aug. 26, 1861.) By order

W. H. DAYAS, Secretary.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY GOODS.

5,000 Government Flannel Canteens.
5,000 Water-proof Blankets. And other articles for sale by F. C. WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.,

CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 247 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A CLOSED ONE-HORSE CARriage, with seats for four persons—not too much used—at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 2,119 New-York Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York,
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

CHEAPEST FLOUR STORE.—GOOD EXTRA family flour, at the choice double-extra white flour, from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Delivered free in New-York or Brooklyn. W. D. GILLETTE, No. 204 Front-st., near Fulton ferry.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 184 Duane-st., New-York.

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE!
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE!
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT!
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE BOOK OF JOB!
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES!
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE WORLD!
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM!
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL WORLD!

is unanimously acknowledged to be the greatest curiosity ever seen in America. Every intelligent person knows that this is the first one ever seen in this country, and it was only by special permission of the

GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT,

that this was obtained, the penalty being death for any of his subjects to allow one to leave his dominions without his permission. He is certainly an

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,

living under water or out of it; will feed on the bottom of the tank, under Water, and may be seen at any time in the

WALK OF THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER,

ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND PLAYING, as if frolicking in his native stream, the Nile. He is accompanied by

SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,

who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that race of the tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the

A LIVING SHARK,

beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY.

SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

The Lecture-room Entertainments continue as

PETITE DRAMA, BURLESQUE and FARCE,

By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.

Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST.

Miss MATILDA E. TORDT,

The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in announcing the unbounded success of the great and original American Comedian,

MR. J. S. CL

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

astonished [illegible] did not fall, however, to express gratitude to Gen. FREMONT.

Rumor is more exposed than Pilot Knob, but our force there is large enough to quiet all apprehensions. Besides Gen. SIGEL's command of six thousand men, the following reinforcements have been sent:

Seventh Missouri, Col. STEVENSON; Thirteenth Illinois, Col. WYMAN; Fourteenth Illinois, Col. PALMER; Fifteenth Illinois, Col. ——; Forty-first Illinois, Col Pugh.

Gen. SIGEL will, probably, after a few days' rest, march with part of these troops back upon Springfield, and effectually rout the enemy in the southwest. Cape Girardeau is at present guarded by the Eighth Missouri, Col. SMITH; the Twentieth Illinois, Col. MASON, and ten companies of the St. Louis Rifle and Engineer Regiments. At Bird's Point we have the Eleventh Illinois, Col. WALLACE; Seventeenth Illinois, Col. ROSS; Twenty-second Illinois, Col. ——; Second Iowa, Col. CURTIS; Companies A and B, Chicago Light Artillery, and J. T. BUSH's Gem companies of Artillery, from St. Louis. In the vicinity of Bird's Point, the Eighteenth Illinois, Col. LAWLESS, is encamped near Charleston, and the Nineteenth, Col. TORCHER, at Norfolk. Jefferson City is occupied by the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. MULLIGAN, and in Lexington, Col. SMITH's regiment of Home Guards has been replaced by the Iowa Fifth. The fortifications erected around our city are daily assuming more formidable dimensions. Heavy 64-pounders and 32-pounders guard the southern and western entrances. The number of troops in our city is sufficient to make us feel safe, and will be materially increased to-day and to-morrow by the arrival of the Indiana Regiments. The whole encampment at Jeffersonville, consisting of Gen. ROUSSEAU's Brigade, and mostly Kentuckians, has been ordered here, and will arrive in a few days. We have at present:

Second Missouri, Col. SCHAEFFER.
Fourth Missouri, Col. HASSENDEUBEL.
Bissell's Engineer Regiment.
Ellis' Cavalry Regiment.
Sixth Iowa Regiment, Col. MCDOWELL.
Fourth Iowa Regiment, Col. DODGE.

Five regiments of Home Guards and several regiments of volunteers, not yet completed. At Washington, they have been so slow in sending money here, that Gen. FREMONT has been obliged to make a Government loan at the Banks of $250,000, which, I am happy to say, was promptly taken. Our volunteers are now rapidly paid off; in consequence of which there is great rejoicing. The evident activity in military matters inspires our citizens with confidence of success; and Gen. FREMONT is certainly doing his best to insure it.

GEN. SIEGEL IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 19.

Gen. SIEGEL, Major CONANT, and several other officers, arrived here from Rolla to-night. The train also brought a large number of the wounded of the different regiments engaged in the late battle near Springfield, who were conveyed to hospitals, or taken in charge by their friends and relatives.

Capt. MAURICE was detailed this morning to proceed to Springfield under a flag of truce, with a guard and ambulances, to bring in Capt. CAVENDER, Corporal CONANT, and the body of Gen. LYON.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The Convention passed the ordinance creating a State, reported by the Select Committee on a division of the State this morning, by a vote of 50 to 35. The boundary as fixed, includes the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongahela, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Roane, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer Ritchie, Wood, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock.

A provision was incorporated permitting certain adjoining counties to come in if they should desire by the expression of a majority of the people to do so.

The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to the Convention to form a constitution. At the same time, the question "for a new State," or "against a new State," shall be submitted to the people within the proposed boundary. The election is to be held on the 24th of October next.

The name of the new State is to be Kanawha. The utmost harmony prevailed. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

The First Virginia Regiment is expected to return to-morrow. Great preparations have been made to give them a brilliant reception.

TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The Second and Fourth Battalions of Boston have voted unanimously to offer their services to the Government for three months.

Gov. ANDREW, in a brief proclamation, calls upon the citizens of Massachusetts to come forward and fill up the regiments already accepted for the war.

Between three and four thousand men will be forwarded during the present week.

The steam gun-boat *Pembroke* sailed to-day for the Potomac.

The Twenty-first Regiment, Col. MORSE, with full ranks and thoroughly equipped, leave Worcester to-morrow for the seat of war.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM NEW-JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Ten companies, numbering 666 men, started this afternoon for the seat of war, Col. SIMPSON, late Major of Engineers under Gen. BANKS, commanding. They were armed and equipped.

The Colonel made a patriotic and appropriate speech on taking command. Other regiments are forming, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

THE ARREST IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

PIERCE BUTLER was the only one arrested in this city, the other arrests being only mere rumors.

PIERCE BUTLER IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

PIERCE BUTLER, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was arrested on Monday upon a charge of treason, arrived here on Monday evening by the late train, in charge of two United States officers. The party stopped at the Astor House for a few hours, where the prisoner, as well as his custodians, obtained a few hours of repose, and Mr. BUTLER was then conveyed to Fort Lafayette, where he will share the confinement of other illustrious State prisoners. It appears that the Government had seized a parcel of letters on their way across the Potomac, written by Mr. BUTLER, and addressed to JEFFERSON DAVIS, Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, and other prominent men among the Confederates. A short time after, the [illegible] was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal in Philadelphia, who arrested Mr. BUTLER as he was walking down Chestnut-street, and brought [illegible] to New-York.

ARREST FOR TREASON IN CINCINNATI.

SERVANT BRIBED IMPLICATED.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 19.

About two weeks since, information was received by the Custom-house officers of this city that THOMAS B. LINCOLN, a prominent citizen of Texas, an ardent sympathizer with the rebel Government, was on his way to Cincinnati; that he had in his possession documents that would warrant his arrest on a charge of treason. Collector CARSON immediately detailed his deputies, Messrs. PULLOCK and ROSS, on the track of the individual. He arrived here early last week, and took rooms at the Madison House. His movements were closely watched by Messrs. ROSS and PULLOCK until on Saturday last, fearing their bird might escape, they got United States Marshal SANDS to cage him. He was arrested, he inquired what was the matter, to the astonishment of conscious innocence. He was informed that he was suspected of being a traitor, and that the suspicion was unfounded, unless [illegible] were correct, he was too sharp to have any [illegible] about him. He said he was a citizen of Texas, and participated in the Manassas battle on the Confederate side. He was taken to the Marshal's office late in the afternoon, and transferred [illegible] to the county jail to await an examination before the United States Commissioner HALLIDAY, at 9 A. M. to-day.

On searching his person the following documents were found.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.

To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederation of States:

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend, THOMAS B. LINCOLN, of Texas, who visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in fire arms. I commend him to your favorable consideration as a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

He [illegible] I have had the

the Department and am to leave another in a few days. Things looks pretty well. I will see you this evening or to-morrow morning.

Truly yours, BEVERLY TUCKER.

[illegible] permission to travel within the Southern States:

[illegible] OFFICE OF ARMAMENT, }
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, }

T. B. LINCOLN has permission to visit Nashville upon his honor as a man that he will not communicate, in writing or verbally, for publication, any fact ascertained by him.

L. P. WALKER,
Secretary of War.

In addition to the above, there were found a number of letters from Southern gentlemen indorsing Mr. LINCOLN as one sound on the secession question, viewed from a Dixianic stand-point; also, a proposition from WM. H. STOKES, of Louisville, to make artillery harness, knapsacks, belts, &c., for the secession Army.

Mr. LINCOLN is said to be the inventor of a gun newly patented at Richmond, and in use in the Confederate Army. He says he is an advocate of Southern rights, but denies that he is or has been acting as a spy.

The examination this morning will reveal a great many facts which we are not at liberty to publish this morning.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 19, }
Via Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 20. }

An excellent state of feeling begins to prevail, and our troops are anxious for an advance.

The *Minnesota* will sail southward shortly.

The *Quaker City* is up from the Capes, and reports a 90-gun ship (a Dutch ship) ashore at Cape Henry. She went aground at ebb tide, but will probably be got off at flood tide.

Two powerful propellers are going to her relief.

MORE SECESSION PAPERS STOPPED.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The *Jeffersonian* newspaper office in Westchester was quietly visited by a crowd last night and "cleaned out." There was no disturbance. Most of the residents of the place were ignorant of what was going on until the work was effected.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

In Haverhill, Mass., last night, AMBROSE L. KIMBALL, editor of the Essex County *Democrat*, (a weekly secession sheet,) was forcibly taken from his house by an excited mob, and refusing information, was covered with a coat of tar and feathers, and ridden on a a rail through the town. Subsequently, under threats of violence, Mr. K. promised to keep his pen dry, in aid of rebellion, and was liberated. The town authorities, and many good citizens, unsuccessfully attempted to quell the mob.

Mr. KIMBALL after suffering the abuse and indignity of the mob for a long time, made the following affirmation on his knees:

"I am sorry that I have published what I have, and I promise that I will never again write or publish articles against the North and in favor of secession, so help me God."

After this he was conducted to his home.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

A dispatch to the *Courier* states that the steamer *Hannibal City*, with National troops from St. Louis, bound southward, was fired into by the Confederates at Commerce, Mo., and sunk; 300 Nationals were taken prisoners.

The Frankfort *Yeoman* says that Gov. MAGOFFIN deputes W. A. DUDLEY and F. HUNT as Commissioners to President LINCOLN, to request the withdrawal of troops from Kentucky; and GEO. JOHNSON to JEFF. DAVIS, to request him to respect Kentucky's neutrality.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of the 13th inst., says Capt. ALDEN, of the steamer *South Carolina*, had informed the Galveston, Texas, authorities that unless two boats which he alleged belonged to citizens, should be returned him, he would fire the city.

The Richmond papers of the 16th place no reliance upon the reported battle at Lovettsville.

The Nashville *Banner*, of the 20th, says indications point to a speedy reconciliation of the conflicting elements in East Tennessee.

The Abington *Virginian* says that there is trouble in Johnson County. The Union men are overawing and making prisoners of the Secessionists, and reports a passage at arms. Several Secessionists made a hasty retreat from the County. The Secessionist vote 100 in the County, while the Union men vote 1,000.

R. W. BARNWELL, in a letter from Charlottsville, Va., Aug. 12, says the supplies of clothing for the Army is not enough, and the destitution in our Army in clothing and food is terrible. Many applications have been made to us by well men, who wish to escape sickness by an extra pair of drawers or socks or undershirts. It will require every nerve to be strained by you and ourselves here to meet the exigencies of the Fall and Winter, should the war last so long.

The Charlesten *Courier* has a letter from Richmond, the 14th, saying that there is a great deal of sickness in our Army. It is said at Charlottsville and Culpepper that there are over 3,000 ill. A great many have been brought sick from this city, and at Norfolk and Yorktown there is more disease than with us. The measles has swept, and is sweeping, through every division of the Army.

THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. BARTLETT JONES, first officer of brig *Sa. Clara*, of Eastport, arrived in this City, this morning, from Holmes' Hole. Mr. JONES was one of the party that was put on board the schooner *Windward*, from Turks Island, with a cargo of salt. He states that the *Santa Clara*, of Eastport, Capt. ELLINGWOOD, was from Fajardo, P. R., with a cargo of sugar, bound to New-York, and consigned to RIVERA & HALL, and was captured Aug. 6, lat. 29°, long. 67°, by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, the pirate just previous to the capture flying the British flag, but upon approaching within gunshot hauled down that flag, and placed in its stead that of the Confederate States. Upon taking the *Santa Clara*, Capt. ELLINGWOOD, Mr. JONES and the entire crew, with the exception of the cook and three Spanish passengers, were transferred to the *Jeff. Davis*, and from thence to the schooner *Windward*, which vessel was captured the day previous. Mr. JONES says it was the intention of the commander of the privateer to burn or sink the *Windward*, but, having so great a number of prisoners, and not knowing what to do with them he concluded to put them on board the *Windward* and set them free, which was accordingly done, only allowing them for subsistence one barrel of bread, two barrels of beef and one barrel of flour, and a small allowance of water, which gave each man one pint per day. Mr. JONES speaks of Capt. COXETER, of the *Jeff. Davis*, in the highest terms; his gentlemanly conduct and humane feeling were in great contrast with that of his first officer, (POSTELL,) whose language and treatment of the prisoners was very bad. He also says that they had but one prize-master more on board and only about thirty men, and would be compelled to go home soon for a crew. The *Jeff. Davis* carries two 12-pound medium guns in a battery, two 18-pound medium guns in a battery, and one long 18-pounder on a pivot amidships, and enough small arms of the best quality for one hundred men, with plenty of ammunition. Her officers are: Commander, L. M. COXETER; First officer, POSTELL; Second officer, STEWART; Surgeon, BABCOCK; Assistant Surgeon and acting Purser, ——BROOK.

MORE OF THE PIRATES.

A letter to ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated at St. Thomas, Aug. 1, says:

We have advices from St. Johns, P. R., that the privateer *Jefferson Davis*, mounting 18 guns, arrived at that port on the 27th ult., and was allowed to water. The Confederate steamer *Sumter*, was at Curacoa about the 20th, and brig *Echo* (privateer,) was about 300 miles northwest, and had boarded a Baltimore vessel, allowing her to proceed.

The interest of shipowners and underwriters would be much benefited by the presence of a United States war steamer in these waters.

TREASURER OF THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Injustice has been done to Col. WALTON, Treasurer of the Philadelphia Mint, by the recent reports that charges against him of being a Secessionist were to be investigated. His Union sentiments are well authenticated.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This regiment, which has been quartered, drilled and equipped on Riker's Island, has received the general order to march, and they will leave to-day for Washington. Four thousand rations have been [illegible] for their subsistence en route. Steam-tugs [illegible] will receive them on board at the Island, and convey [illegible] to Elizabethport, where they will take [illegible] of New-Jersey for Baltimore

[illegible] and Washington. They are provided with [illegible] conveniences of this regiment are invited [illegible] are to proceed immediately to Camp Anderson, Riker's Island, to serve by order of the Government. Absentees will be dealt with as deserters. By order,

J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, Colonel.

J. N. MCLEAN, Adjutant.
Aug. 21, 1861.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

HEAD-QUARTERS LINCOLN CAVALRY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1861. }

Capt. A. W. ADAMS is now organizing a company for my regiment of Cavalry, under authority given some weeks since by me, to raise and organize such company, subject to my approval of officers, and to receive such subscriptions for the expenses attending the same as he might be able to procure, the surplus, if any, to be paid over to me for the use of the regimental organization.

ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS,
Colonel Lincoln Cavalry.

I will continue to receive and gratefully acknowledge subscriptions from patriotic citizens, for the purposes above stated, to my address at head-quarters, Conrad's Elm Park, Ninety-first-street and Broadway, or to the care of Col. MCREYNOLDS, Metropolitan Hotel.

A. W. ADAMS,
Acting Captain, Company K, Lincoln Cavalry.

REGIMENTS READY TO DEPART.

There are a number of regiments in and about the City that are ready, or very nearly ready, to depart for Washington, or wherever else they may be required. The Anderson Zouaves will probably leave to-day, and the First Long Island Volunteers (Brooklyn Phalanx) also expect to leave to-day or to-morrow. The Second Fire Zouaves and the Fifth Regiment of the Sickles Brigade, are declared ready, and they will doubtless be sent on without further delay. The same is true of the Cameron Rifles and Col. COCHRANE'S Chasseurs; and the cavalry under Col. DEPOREST and under Col. MCREYNOLDS, will probably move—as many companies as are full—before the close of the week.

COL. MATHESON'S FIRST CALIFORNIAN REGIMENT

Lieut. CHARLES DIAMOND is now in this City to recruit men for this regiment. About fifty men are wanted, and as soon as recruited will be taken on to Washington to join the regiment. At Bull Run Lieut. DIAMOND distinguished himself, bringing off one of the enemy's guns and capturing several baggage wagons. All who wish to join this regiment can do so by applying at the head-quarters, No. 454 Broadway, or at the recruiting office No. 15 West Houston-stree.

GOV. MORGAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

Gov. MORGAN'S arrival in the City has caused increased activity among the organizations of volunteers. The Governor's head-quarters, for the present, are at No. 51 Walker-street, where he will be to receive and act on reports sent to him in accordance with the following order, relating to the departure of accepted regiments or parts of regiments from this State:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. }

The above orders from the War Department are hereby promulgated.

In pursuance thereof the commanders of regiments and parts of regiments which have been mustered into the services of the United States, under acceptances issued directly from the War Department, will report forthwith to the Commander-in-Chief, at No. 51 Walker-street, in the City of New-York.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General,

DISORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

THE REGIMENT AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—ONLY FIVE HUNDRED MEN PRESENT IN THE MORNING, AND THREE HUNDRED IN THE AFTERNOON—THEY GO INTO CAMP ON THE BATTERY.

The Fire Zouaves were ordered to assemble at the City Assembly Rooms yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. It had been announced by Major LEOSER that the Paymaster and Surgeon would be present to pay those who were entitled to it, and discharge those unfit for duty. The men were late in coming. Neither the Paymaster or Surgeon were on hand, nor could the men obtain any satisfactory answer to their numerous inquiries as to what was to be done. Paymaster WESTERVELT was busily engaged in paying the wounded, and those absent on leave, the residue of pay due from the State. The Government Paymaster was *non est*. It appears that the legal formalities cannot be complied with, owing to the remissness of the company officers in furnishing properly authenticated rolls. The process of discovering who are and who are not deserters, bids fair to be a long and tedious job, and likely to create even more than existing discontent. Many of the men absolutely refuse to take up arms again unless they are paid, while, it is believed, the very act of such refusal will prevent their being paid, however well they may have previously performed their duty. The statement made by a private of Company G gives a fair sample of the discontented men. This man says the whole thing has been a "dead beat," or swindle on the men; that they never got the arms or uniforms promised; that they never elected their officers; that they never got the present of provisions sent them by the Seventh Regiment; that they never got a penny of the $700 subscribed for their work at the fire at Willard's; that the officers have, the majority of them, deceived and neglected the men, advised them to go home, run away from the field of battle, and done everything to disorganize the regiment; that the Captain of his company (MICHAEL TAGEN) personally advised about fifty men, a few days after the battle of Bull Run, to make the best of their way home; that other officers also advised the men to leave the best way they could; that many men did thus leave, and accompany other volunteer regiments to various parts of the country; that every man thus told to leave by his officers feels that he did not forfeit his right to pay, and that the great body of the men will never go back unless they are paid. On the other hand, it is stated that the backwardness in paying the men is entirely the fault of the Government, that the rolls have been properly made out, and that the regiment has not received fair treatment at the hands of the War Department.

The men were busily engaged in talking over their grievances, and presented, in their every variety of costume, a most picturesque scene. Meanwhile the Union Defence Committee had been playing at shuttlecock and battledore with the War Department, trying by means of telegrams and letters to get some quarters set apart for the Zouaves, to go into camp and recruit. Neither Gen. MANSFIELD, who sent the regiment home, nor the War Department, that ordered them to recruit to their full number, has yet seen fit to provide them with quarters. It was at first intended to send them to Riker's Island, but as the money was not forthcoming, and there was no certainty when the Anderson Zouaves would leave, the Battery was determined upon. At about 11 o'clock, therefore, Major LEOSER ordered the companies formed. The following were the numbers present, out of the 608 reported the day previously:

	Present.
Company A—Captain John Coyle	60
Company B—Captain Edward Byrnes	66
Company C—Acting Captain Michael Murphy	45
Company D—Acting Captain McGraw	49
Company E—Captain J. Leverich	52
Company F—Acting Captain J. Woolsey	51
Company G—Acting Captain James Byrne	60
Company H—Acting Captain P. A. Gillen	35
Company I—Captain J. Wilde	44
Company K—Captain Purtell	51
Total	513

Major LEOSER addressed each company, telling the men to be present promptly at 2 P. M., fully uniformed and equipped, ready to go into quarters, announcing that every man found absent without leave after that time, would be arrested as a deserter.

At 2 o'clock the men commenced reassembling, the police ominally admitting none but members to the room. Several hundred outsiders, however, gained admittance and seriously obstructed the movements of the regiment. After several hours delay the line was formed by Acting Adjutant BERNARD, an excellent officer by the way, and formerly in Capt. SHALER'S Second Company, Seventh Regiment. But, with the most charming *nonchalance* the line persistently refused to stay formed, and the men lounged on the benches or the floor, or strolled about the room as suited their individual fancies. Eventually, however, they proceeded by company to the Arsenal and took their arms, this time only *three hundred*, out of the six hundred who reported on Monday, presenting themselves for duty. Thus, one half of those known to be in the City refused to do duty, and, it is believed confidently that the other half will soon follow suit—so great is the disaffection of the men, and the utter inability of the officers to control them.

At 4 o'clock exactly, the platoon of Police, that was to precede the column, arrived, and cleared the stairs. The regiment then marched out—or at least the remnant of it marched out—and proceeded down Broadway to the Battery, to go into quarters. Many of the men followed on the sidewalk, with or without their uniforms, arms and equipments, and many stood jeering as their comrades passed. It is thought that the regiment will dwindle to most insignificant numbers from the Battery, though it is rumored that the Police have stringent orders to arrest every straggler. The plan for payment is to examine deliberately each individual case, and pay accordingly. This will, of course, take much time. At present there seems little likelihood of reorganizing the regiment.

Major LEOSER's West Point experience would seem to fit him to command, but he lacks the requisite backing of company officers of sufficient military knowledge to maintain discipline. Until the men [illegible] the officers have no [illegible] duty of discipline, [illegible] much remains doubtful.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	80	100	Pac. M. S'p Co.	70⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, con.	88	100	do	830 70
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	87⅛	50	do	70⅝
4,000	Indiana State 5s.	75⅛	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	83 73
1,800	do	75	100	Erie Railway	25⅛
12,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42⅛	75	Erie Railway Pref'd	42
10,000	do	42⅛	50	Hudson River R.	32
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	84⅛	100	Reading Railroad	35
4,000	do	84	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	830 64⅛
3,000	do	86 83⅛	100	do	65
7,000	Missouri St. 6s	42	100	do	64⅝
1,900	Mo. 6s Is. to H. & St. J. R.	46	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	28⅝
1,000	Georgia St. 6s	67⅛	25	Chicago & R. I'd R.	39⅝
1,000	Ky. State 6s	77	10	Second-avenue R.	80
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8 p.c.b.	92⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	80	100	Pac. M. S'p Co.	70⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, con.	88	100	do	830 70
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	87⅛	50	do	70⅝
4,000	Indiana State 5s.	75⅛	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	83 73
1,800	do	75	100	Erie Railway	25⅛
12,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42⅛	75	Erie Railway Pref'd	42
10,000	do	42⅛	50	Hudson River R.	32
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	84⅛	100	Reading Railroad	35
4,000	do	84	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	830 64⅝
3,000	do	86 83⅝	100	do	65
7,000	Missouri St. 6s	42	100	do	64⅝
1,900	Mo. 6s Is. to H. & St. J. R.	46	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	28⅝
1,000	Georgia St. 6s	67⅛	25	Chicago & R. I'd R.	39⅝
1,000	Ky. State 6s	77	10	Second-avenue R.	80
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8 p.c.b.	92⅝			

TUESDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of July, have at length been completed, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the close of that month, completing seven months of the calendar year 1861:

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of July, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$3,200,663
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	1,769,639
In Free Goods	2,972,054
Total Foreign Merchandise	$7,942,353
Against July, 1860	24,817,298
Decrease this season	$16,974,945

There was also entered during the month foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $6,996,498, against only $64,351 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $6,622,454, or $4,852,815 more than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in July is $12,795,168, against $23,948,816 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of July, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce	$9,552,789
Foreign Goods re-exported	464,191
Specie	11,020
Total clearances	$10,028,000
Against July, 1860:	
In Domestic Produce	$7,525,713
Foreign Goods re-exported	373,501
Specie	6,563,985—14,463,985
Decrease of all Exports, July, 1861	$4,435,985

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past seven months of the calendar year, comparing with the previous year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	19,565,000		21,528,000
February	14,068,000		19,166,000
March	12,658,000		23,495,000
April	12,933,000		16,922,000
May	11,462,000		16,797,000
June	7,263,000		19,123,000
July	7,942,000		24,817,000
Total 7 months	$84,891,000		$141,848,000
Foreign Specie	32,906,000		751,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	10,278,000		5,299,000
February	10,237,000		5,699,000
March	10,581,000		6,999,000
April	9,256,000		6,639,000
May	10,856,000		5,812,000
June	10,270,000		8,308,000
July	9,553,000		7,526,000
Total, 7 months	$71,031,000		$46,342,000
Foreign re-exports	5,588,000		5,185,000
Together	$76,619,000		$51,527,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	59,000		854,000
February	1,103,000		977,000
March	302,000		2,382,000
April	1,413,000		2,996,000
May	129,000		5,530,000
June	244,000		8,842,000
July	11,000		6,564,000
Total 7 months	$3,261,000		$28,145,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	1860. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$71,031,000	$46,342,000
Foreign Re-exported	5,588,000	5,185,000
Specie	3,261,000	28,145,000
Total	$79,880,000	$79,672,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	2,059,202		3,899,166
February	2,528,736		3,378,043
March	2,489,926		3,477,545
April	1,643,261		2,444,267
May	979,145		2,466,462
June	885,062		2,724,193
July	2,069,590		4,504,066
Total seven months	$12,654,922		$22,883,742

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1861. From Jan. 1.		1860. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 3	$1,445,385	Jan. 10	$1,788,666
Jan. 13	1,446,219	Jan. 24	1,700,582
Jan. 25	1,246,020	Feb. 10	1,476,625
Feb. 3	1,514,154	Feb. 26	1,392,579
Feb. 12	1,052,313	Feb. 29	382,504
Feb. 25	1,056,426	March 11	1,198,711
March 5	855,775	March 14	147,000
March 18	815,520	March 25	898,730
March 25	699,597	March 29	156,110
April 3	996,445	April 10	1,146,211
April 12	1,110,231	April 27	1,455,338
April 24	884,577	May 12	1,251,177
May 4	868,619	May 28	1,510,703
May 10	755,102	June 13	1,385,652
May 25	354,115	June 26	1,541,580
June 2	373,211	July 12	1,514,884
June 12	631,659	July 23	673,290
June 24	1,007,196	Total, 7 ms.	$19,699,400
July 4	811,368		
July 15	1,244,000		
Total, 7 ms.	$19,177,931		

The Stock Market, which was attached by speculators for the fall, yesterday, on the European news and on vague rumors that "Washington is in immediate danger," could be driven no lower to-day. The disposition, on the contrary, was to a better confidence and higher prices. It is reported on the Street this afternoon that certain parties operating in the Exchange Board had telegraphic advice, in cipher, yesterday, that an attack on the Capital was to be made at once, and on the mere chances that such attack might prove true and successful to the Southern side, some considerable sales were ventured at lower figures than the market of to-day. Buyers took about $230,000 Federal and State Stocks, generally at the full rates of yesterday, and on Tennessees at an advance of ¼@½ ℅ cent. Most of the Treasury Notes sold through the day were done at 97¼@97½ ℅ cent. The Railway shares were ¼ ℅ cent higher on New-York Central, and from ¼ to ¾ ℅ cent. higher on the Western stocks, the largest advance being on Galena and Chicago. Late in the afternoon the feeling was dull, and prices scarcely so firm as on the printed sales:

Central	73	Galena	65
Erie	25⅛	Illinois Central	63⅝
Missouris	43	Rock Island	38⅝
Tennessees	43⅛	Toledo	28⅞
Treasury Notes	97⅞	Michigan Guaranteed	28⅛
Panama	106	Michigan Central	41⅝
Pacific	70	Reading	35

[illegible] There was an increased inquiry [illegible] the City [illegible] Bank [illegible] the influence of the Government [illegible] operation, which reduces [illegible] capacity [illegible]

and publishes on the Bank managers, begins to call upon the bidding at the Board:

New-York	99	American Exchange	93
[illegible]	113	Bank of the Republic	98
	100	Broadway	90
	100	Butchers' & Drovers'	60
	100	Chatham	98
	100	Chemical	73
	100	City	90
	100	Commerce	75
	100	Commonwealth	95½
	100	Continental	95
	100	Corn Exchange	90
	100	Dry Dock	60
	100	East River	75
	100	Eighth Ward	85
State of New-York	100	Exchange	90
	100	Farmers' & Drovers'	90
	100	Fifth Ward	90
	100	First	90
Broadway	100	Fourth	90
	100	Fulton	90
	100	Gallatin	90
	100	Grocers'	90
	100	Hanover	90
	100	Importers' & Traders'	90
Ocean	100	Irving	90

The Railway Mortgages were also in good inquiry, without bringing forward sellers to any important amount:

N. Y. Central sixes	91⅛	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℅ c.	73
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64, 100⅞		Illinois Cen. 7 ℅ c. '78, 89⅝	
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76, 100⅞		T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℅ c.	49
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Conv., '83, 100⅞		T. H. & A. seconds, '79	10
Erie firsts, '60	103	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	30⅝
Erie seconds, '60	100⅛	C. & N. W. firsts, '36 s.	36
Erie seconds, ex. Bs	100⅛	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15
Erie thirds, '62	85	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Erie fifths, '63	62	N. J. Central firsts	102⅝
Hudson firsts, '60	102⅝	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98¾
Hudson seconds, S. F. '66	98	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Hudson thirds, '67	91	Ill. C. & Wabash firsts	18
Harlem firsts, 1866-73	99	Ill. C. & W. seconds	20
Harlem seconds, '54	90	Ill. C. & Western firsts	95
M. Cen. 8 ℅ c. old	95	Ill. C. & W. Div. C. firsts, Pr	93
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ℅ c. '72	95¾	C. B. & Q. 9 ℅ c. bds.	97½
Mich. So. 7 ℅ c. firsts	78	South Carolina 6s	88
M. So. 7 ℅ c. Assent. B.	82		
N. Indiana	75		

The Exchange Market for the Boston mail closed with much steadiness. The Bankers' rate on London is 107¼ ℅ cent., and Merchant's bills 106½@107 ℅ cent. The following is the comparative statement of Exports, exclusive of Specie from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week and since July 1st:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,198,867	$1,745,141	$1,598,819
Prev.